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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

THE KING OF SARDINIA AND THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA: A CONTRAST.

THE auspicious visit of the King of Sardinia, the good friend and ally of this country, affords an opportunity for contrasting his position, his conduct, and his character with that of another Sovereign who might have entered, but would not, into the great alliance of England and France, in defence of the independence of Europe. While London rings with the unbought applause of an honest people on the pathway of an honest King who comes to make more intimate acquaintance with them, those amongst us who do not yet sufficiently understand the noble part which Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia has played in the politics of our time will be able to comprehend it more fully if it be contrasted with the conduct of the Emperor of Austria—a Sovereign standing in a higher place, having grander opportunities of action, and a greater stake in the pacification of the world. If the Sovereign of a great nation appear but mean and small by the side of one who rules a more limited territory, and who cannot call into the field a tenth part of the bayonets at the command of the other, so much the worse for the character of him whose heart is not equal to his work, or whose intellect is not bright enough to show him that safety and duty always go together;—that in the eternal balances of Heavenly Justice the coward incurs more danger than the brave, and that Might, though apparently on the side of the Wrong, always in the long run comes over to the Right, and bears it in triumph to issues which confound the calculations of the faint-hearted and unprincipled.

Francis Joseph of Austria and Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia are both young men; both are Sovereigns in Italy; both succeeded to their thrones in consequence of the revolutionary events of 1848; both are the children of adversity; both made compacts with their people, or inherited those compacts with their crowns; both have to maintain their independence, as Sovereigns, against the all-grasping

power of the Papacy; both have to consolidate their domestic rule over their subjects,—and both have aspired to take their share in the great drama of our time—the war of industrial and civilised Europe against the military despotism and encroaching barbarism of Russia. Let us see how each Sovereign has comported himself in such great emergencies, and what gratitude and respect are due to either—by their own subjects or by Europe.

Youth is said to be generous; but where are we to look for the generosity of Francis Joseph? He was called to the throne that he might save the empire—not because he was wise or just, or brave; but simply because he was young, and had made no enemies. His uncle was imbecile, and was forced to abdicate to save his family the disgrace of his expulsion. His father—not exactly imbecile, but weak and irresolute—was set aside because he had a wife of strong mind and unpopular character, whom the people would not tolerate on the throne. So Francis Joseph—in his teens—was called upon to fill the gap. He found the empire in danger of dismemberment and destruction. The waters of the post-Metternichian deluge had broken loose—Lombardy and Venice were in revolt—Kossuth was “thundering at his gates”—the Viennese were clamorous for a Republic. There was peril everywhere, and safety nowhere but in dishonourable reliance upon foreign aid. Francis Joseph sought that foreign aid, and became indebted for his crown to the contemptuous charity of the Czar Nicholas. His Italian and Hungarian kingdoms were thus preserved, and the sword became the emblem, as it had been the instrument, of his Government. The desire of his subjects for Constitutional Government could not be quenched, but it could be thwarted. The concessions made to the people in the dark hour were retracted in the sunshine of Russian support, till it became apparent to all Austria that the only results of the revolutionary movements of 1848 and 1849 were to rivet still tighter the chains of the people, and to abolish such privileges of the aristocracy as had been found to interfere with the autocracy of the Emperor. But all this, bad as it was, did not exhaust the domestic policy of

the youthful Monarch. History offered him great examples of Sovereigns who, arbitrary at home, caused themselves and their nations to be respected abroad. But these examples were unheeded in Austria. With a meanness and a shortsightedness unparalleled in the annals of Europe, with a gratuitous renunciation of kingly dignity, with the most servile self-humiliation before the spiritual arrogance of a Pope whom his own bayonets help to keep upon an unrespected and tottering throne, the young Francis Joseph has thrown away, without value received, without the shadow of a *quid pro quo*, his right to be supreme in his own dominions, and bound himself body and soul to the service of Popes and Cardinals, degrading himself and his nation, and causing his subjects to blush for him with a shame greater even than that which they felt when, for the more tangible reason of conquering the Hungarians, he sold his dignity to the Czar. And, while such has been his domestic policy, what has been his conduct towards foreign nations? The facts are patent. The whole world knows them. He has confessed his sympathies with England and France against Russia, but has not had the courage to give effect to them by his actions. What is the result? Simply this: that Austria has not a friend in any part of Europe; that her name is a byword of contempt in the councils of Sovereigns; and that Russia—in fear of whom she stands—must share the contempt as largely as any other Power, and will one day make her feel it, if ever the fortune of war should give her the opportunity.

Under every one of the aspects in which we have considered the policy of the Emperor of Austria, King of Lombardy and Venice, that of Victor Emmanuel, King of Piedmont and Sardinia, stands in brilliant contrast. He also was the heir of revolution; but had sagacity and courage to manage his own domestic affairs without the aid of foreign Sovereigns. He also made compacts with his people,—but he kept them. He also had a Constitutional Government to administer; but, instead of destroying, he widened the basis of rational freedom and conquered the revolutionary malcon-



COUNT CAVILLE CAVOUR, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF SARDINIA.



MARQUIS MESSIMO D'AZEGLIO, AIDE-DE-CAMP OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



tents of his dominions by his justice and his liberality. He also had dealings with the Pope, but did not find it necessary to act like a slave. On the contrary, he vindicated his independence, both as a man and Sovereign, and freed his subjects from sacerdotal tyranny and priestly assumption in matters secular, without weakening the sentiment of true religion either in himself or among his people. He refused to yoke himself to the retrogressive car of the Papacy, but went forward in the path of honesty and honour, with the blessings of all Italy and the approbation of mankind. His foreign policy was, if possible, more noble. He boldly took the side of Right and Justice, and enrolled his gallant army among the defenders of Europe—setting at nought the jealousy and hostility of Austria, his nearest neighbour and worst foe—and braving all risks that might accrue from the pent-up vengeance of Russia at a future time. By thus acting he not only rendered essential service to the cause of the Allied Powers, but added new lustre to the name of Italy, and fixed upon his person the eyes of all Italians who desire Italy to be Italy, and to take the rank which her past glory, no less than her present virtue, entitles her to claim.

In one sentence, the conduct of the Emperor of Austria is a warning to great Sovereigns of the faults which they should avoid, if they do not wish to become little and despised; whilst that of the King of Sardinia shines as a brilliant light to show the Sovereigns of small but independent kingdoms how they and their people may become great and respected. Victor Emmanuel has not come amongst us in vain. His reception in this country will read a lesson to many kings who seem to stand in need of one.

COUNT CAMILLE BENSO DE CAVOUR, SARDINIAN PRIME MINISTER.

If it were always a political truth, that the occasion brings forth the man, the anxieties of many States on the subject of their future might be dispelled. Unfortunately it has happened, and to no State more frequently than Piedmont, that the genius for war or for statesmanship has been found wanting in rulers exactly at the critical moment. The enemies of Kingship will proclaim that this is an evil inevitably resulting from absolutism, and that it may be averted by a recourse to the constitutional system of government, under which the best man is sure to distinguish himself. Yet, if the combatants on either side were driven to support their arguments by instances, the champion of Constitutionalism would be forced to confess that, as a general rule, Monarchs have not lacked the energy and the talent demanded at great crises, however much chance may have influenced that result. While the career of the Emperor Napoleon III. might be cited as an example on the opposite side, no stronger argument in favour of free government could be urged than that afforded by the life and actions of Count Camille de Cavour, as contrasted with those of the predecessor of the present Sovereign of Piedmont.

It is scarcely too much to claim for Count Cavour that to him is mainly owing the extraordinary success of the constitutional or representative form of government in Piedmont, with a population who were believed to be unfitted by temperament for the exercise of such functions, and who certainly, during the earlier years of their Parliamentary system, did their utmost to fulfil the prophecies of their enemies. For, if Count Cavour, as a Minister, is not exactly the man whom a cautious people like the English would place at the head of affairs, more especially of the finances, he is of a temper of mind exactly that which was required in the comparative infancy of the Piedmontese Parliament, when boldness, firmness, energy, and tact were absolutely required, in order to control the State, yet would have only provoked opposition, if not known to be allied with a strong sympathy for the wants, the wishes, and even the foibles, of the people.

Count Camille de Cavour assisted at the very birth of the Piedmontese Parliamentary system. The late King Carlo Alberto had resolved—seeing the tendency of the times—to bestow on his subjects a constitutional form of government, rather than find himself ungraciously forced to make such a concession. Still, it was but the resolve, not the execution—for which, indeed, a more astute and enlarged mind than that of Carlo Alberto might have been puzzled to find a safe form. At this moment he received, among other requests of the same kind, a deputation from certain citizens of Turin, praying for the grant of a Constitution. The deputation presented itself to the Count Avet, Minister of Grace and Justice; and, the King having demanded to know the names of those of whom it was composed, it appeared that they were Brofferio (with whose name the public are so familiar in the debates of the Piedmontese Parliament), Count Santa Rosa (afterwards Minister), Col. Durando (now General and Minister of War and Marine), and the Count Camille de Cavour. It is said that when the King heard this last name mentioned he at once saw that the matter was serious and worthy of attention. The consequence of this was that the King finally resolved to perfect his idea. He called around him the most able men on the Constitutional side, and in the end there came forth what was called the "Statuto"—a term equivalent to the French "Charte"—which, however, was but a crude and imperfect work, little more than a copy of the French Charter of 1830, which, at the very epoch of the appearance of its Sardinian prototype, was about to be trampled under foot by the Republicans of February, 1848.

And why did the late King of Sardinia thus pay respect to the name of Count Camille de Cavour? In the first place, there was the fortunate accident that he lived in the Royal memory. Of an ancient and wealthy family of Piedmont, and connected with the most noble houses of that country, the young Cavour had been appointed, while yet a mere youth, a page at the King's Court. Here the causticity of his wit and the independence of his character soon distinguished him, though in a manner not to render him a favourite of courtiers. He left the Court for the military academy, where he obtained the rank of Lieutenant of Engineers. But, although of a high and wealthy family, he was but a cadet; and in Piedmont military promotion was at that date almost the sole privilege of the more favoured children of birth and fortune. Nor had he made friends at the Court. The result was, that he gave up the military career; and, leaving his country, he resided at Geneva for some time, and afterwards in England. Those who have followed his subsequent career will not be surprised at its events, when they consider in what atmosphere the youth and early manhood of the statesman were passed.

In 1847, at the period of the recognition of the Count's name by the King, he had already made himself a political notability in Piedmont, by becoming editor of the *Risorgimento*, a journal of daring Liberal tendencies, yet pervaded by the aristocratic spirit as regarded the tone of its articles. Its doctrine in some sort resembled that of Whigism some fifty or sixty years ago, when Dukes, heirs to earldoms, and leaders of Opposition, proposed to our Parliament a measure falling but very little short of what is now termed the People's Charter. It must not be understood that Count Cavour, in his journal, pandered to the mob; on the contrary, his notions were so thoroughly aristocratic that he could not, if he would, have made him take the laws of his mind from others. Relatively only to the then existing state of things in Piedmont must the "Liberalism" of this publication, and of its editor, be regarded.

Carlo Alberto then exhibited more perspicuity than some subsequent passages of his career would imply the existence of, when he at once saw the importance of the name of Count Cavour as a member of the deputation to which we have referred. It is worth while to follow the fate of its other members. The Count de Santa Rosa afterwards became, under Victor Emmanuel, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. He was about to die at the very height of the dispute between Sardinia and the Papal See, and the priests refused to administer the sacrament unless he would retract his complicity, as Minister, in one of the measures of the Cabinet designed to repress priestly rapacity and Papal tyranny. The priests held out, and the Minister died unabsolved, declaring, in his dying moments, that to have done his duty to his country consoled him for the loss of what as a sincere Catholic he so highly prized. Colonel Durando, after taking part in the wars and rising in the army, is now, as we have said, the Minister of War and Marine—a worthy successor to De La Marmora as the head of the army. Cavour, as we know, is now Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. Brofferio—then and still an advocate—represented the extreme and advanced Liberals on the occasion, and he alone has not taken office. Some future coalition may perhaps bring this Piedmontese Molesworth into office. In the mean while, he is a distinguished member of the Opposition; and, as Lanza, who, in 1849, headed the Parliamentary movement against the convention or armistice which concluded Carlo Alberto's first

campaign, is now Minister of Public Instruction, there may still be honours in store for Brofferio.

To return, however, to the Count Cavour. He took no part, as Minister, in the first organisation of the new Constitution, but held a distinguished position in the Senate. His attitude, like his character, somewhat resembled that of our own Earl Grey, the first Reform Minister. A rather haughty independence was mistaken by the multitude for hostility to popular claims; but his unquestionable talent commanded respect even from those who dreaded his aristocratic spirit. So long as D'Azeglio was the Minister of Victor Emmanuel, Count Cavour confined himself to a temperate opposition in public, while counselling the King in private. The affair of Santa Rosa, to which we have already referred, furnished him with an excuse to enlist the popular sympathies. This he did by attacking the priests in the *Risorgimento*, greatly to the delight of the Radicals, who from this time forth ceased to regard him as a mere aristocrat, but tolerated his pride for the sake of his supposed principles. The persecution of the dying Minister by the Archbishop Franzoni and a subordinate occurred in August, 1850. In October of the same year Count Cavour was called upon to take office under that Constitution which he had been so instrumental in bringing into the world. He succeeded Count Pierre Derosi de Santa Rosa as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. His ability was at once recognised, both by his colleagues and by the public, and he took a lead alike in the Ministry and in the Chamber. Uniting with the popular sympathies the discipline of the aristocrat, he speedily took a position of command, although his influence did not yet place him in the highest rank as a Minister. From October, 1850, to May, 1852, when, for a moment, the King wavered in his struggle with the Papal See, Count Cavour continued the life of the Ministry. After the latter epoch he endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, himself to form a Government, by a species of "Coalition," composed of the more moderate men of his own and other parties. He failed; but in the following year he was more successful, and ever since he has been Prime Minister. During the interval between his first appointment, on the death of Santa Rosa, and his accession to the Premiership, he has successively filled the offices of Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Commerce, Minister of Finance, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council. His present post is that of President of the Council, with the functions of Prime Minister, to which he adds those of Minister of Finance.

The peculiar merit of Count Cavour is that he is so thoroughly practical, with, at the same time, an indomitable energy and self-reliance. If he entertains some opinions in advance of the immediate wants of the nation, the measures he introduces to enforce them are so well conceived and are carried out with so determined a will that they almost create in the public a capacity to profit by them. Throughout the long struggle of the King with the Pope, it is Count Cavour who has sustained his Royal Master in his resolves, and who has rallied round him his people. Gallenga, in his "History of Piedmont," speaks of him as the "massy-headed, hundred-handed, sleepless financier, whose policy is such as might be expected from a coalition (*connubio* they call it) of all but the very extreme parties." The same writer, after adverting to the partial unpopularity of his Free-trade schemes, adds:—"When the Minister comes, in his bustling way, to the House of Deputies, and, rubbing his hands with glee, announces that the people of Genoa and Sardinia, however they may grumble, yet actually pay their taxes, we can easily understand his feelings of exultation, springing from a conviction that he has laid on the country no burden which a corresponding increase of public welfare has not enabled it to bear." In a word, Count Cavour appears to be exactly the man required by Piedmont in its present condition—able to conciliate the people, yet holding firmly the reins of power, strong in will, yet politic and conciliatory in action; deeply imbued with those ideas of progress which rest upon the self-development of nations rather than on the efficacy of special political dogmas. He has invigorated the whole administrative system of his country, while launching her in new ways of commerce and finance; and it is due to him to say that all his plans are distinguished by foresight and grandeur. He owes his success to his mind alone, for he is not one of the most attractive of orators; but he is a master of wit and logic, which serve him better than the mere arts of ornamental delivery.

THE MARQUIS MESSIMO D'AZEGLIO.

In a recent notice of the Marquis Victor Emmanuel D'Azeglio, the Sardinian Ambassador at this Court, we alluded to the antiquity of the family of which he and his brother, Messimo D'Azeglio, are members. The family of Iaparelli took part in the direction of the petty Republics which, some seven or eight centuries ago, existed in the north of Italy. At the present day it is one of the most noble in Piedmont, and the most distinguished for the talents and the patriotism of its members.

The father of the subject of this memoir and of his brother, the Ambassador at this Court, is the Marquis Roberto D'Azeglio, who has played a distinguished part in the advancement of free ideas and the consolidation of free institutions in Piedmont. His labours in promoting education among the people, and his championship of civil and religious liberty, without distinction of creed or sect, have contributed no less than the services of his sons to render the name of Azeglio dear to the Piedmontese. He is also a great patron and connoisseur of the fine arts. During the reign of Carlo Alberto, before the Constitutional system was introduced into Piedmont, he was one of the foremost champions of Liberal opinions; and, at the commencement of the Constitutional régime, he headed with his signature a petition, which was also signed by many thousands of the most influential persons in the kingdom, praying that the Waldenses and other sectarians not of the State faith might be admitted to the enjoyment of full civil rights. An immediate consequence of this step was that Carlo Alberto issued on the 17th February, 1848, an edict granting to the Waldenses those privileges which, on June the 19th following, were extended to Jews and all other sectarians.

The Marquis Messimo D'Azeglio followed in the footsteps of his father. From his earliest youth he was devoted not merely to Liberal opinions but to the most liberal and ennobling pursuits. The development of constitutional freedom in Piedmont in 1847-48 had been for years preceded by a movement in that direction, shared in by men who subsequently, like Azeglio himself, became Ministers. Messimo D'Azeglio contributed to the sum of argument in favour of the Constitutional system a pamphlet entitled the "Ultimi Casi di Romagna," in which he set up the standard of rational liberty against the mad theories of Mazzini and his school.

It was not from inclination that he took part in politics as an active agent. But he had acquired immense influence with the people, because, although opposed from temperament as much as from principle to the violent policy advocated by some demagogues, he was believed to be a sincere patriot and a thorough supporter of Liberal ideas. The young Constitution of Piedmont was sorely tried by the temporising policy and the military misfortunes of Carlo Alberto. When he abdicated, and his son concluded an armistice with Radetzky, the Piedmontese Parliament, filled with vaunting enthusiasts, refused to ratify it, and endeavoured to force on a renewal of the war which had already proved so disastrous. Victor Emmanuel dissolved the Parliament, but only met with a fiercer opposition. His first Minister was De Launay, who was believed to be a reactionist. When the King desired to prove that such were not his tendencies, he called to the head of affairs Messimo D'Azeglio. Even his influence did not prove enough to induce the new Parliament to accept the obnoxious treaty. The Parliament was again dissolved, by a proclamation or manifesto, which was countersigned by Azeglio. "The sacred name," says Gallenga, in his "History of Piedmont," "of that noblest and purest of Italian patriots, was a soother to the minds of reasonable men, and from that moment all disquietude was laid at rest."

Active politics were not to the taste of the Marquis Messimo D'Azeglio. Still, he continued to act as the Prime Minister and Councillor of his Sovereign. His antecedents had fitted him rather to be the contemplator than the busy politician. "It is impossible," says the author we have already cited, "to mention a person entitled to feelings of deeper veneration or warmer affection. A poet, an artist, a musician, a nobleman of refined tastes and pleasures, proud to have earned—to earn even now—his bread by his pen and pencil, D'Azeglio has been for many years, when that title might cost a man his head, the patriot of Italy *par excellence*." He commanded the respect of the "tyrants," as they were called, while always carrying with him the sympathies of the people. When others dared not show themselves, he passed from place to place, fearless, though not unendangered. With the patriotic fervour of Mazzini, but without his dangerous and impracticable doctrine, he, too, strove for Italian unity. "He directed," says Gallenga, "organised, created public opinion in Italy; that opinion which was wrought into action in 1848. At that juncture D'Azeglio bore arms, and gave his blood at Vicenza." He came back after the explosion of that vast delusion to see what could be done for his country. "Disabled by wounds and infirmities, and still more unfitted for great exertions by leisurely, indolent, somewhat epicurean, artistic habits, he took but little share in public business, except by fits and starts; but under the pressure

* "A History of Piedmont," by Antonio Gallenga. London: Chapman and Hall, 1855.

of difficulties, he rose sublime. His voice in the Chamber, his presence in the Cabinet, was again and again the safeguard of the nation." He acquired ascendancy over the King, and counteracted the intrigues of the courtiers. It is only just to Victor Emmanuel to suppose that he fully appreciated his worth and virtues. At last, in 1853, being unprepared to go the lengths in church and state reform, demanded by the necessity of the case, as well as by the people, he made way for Count Cavour, a man of more energy, and, though quite an aristocrat, of more public spirit. The Marquis Messimo D'Azeglio was the model of an aristocratic Whig of the best order, full of the theories of liberty but halting in the practice when it touched on the privileges of the aristocracy. When, however, he retired from the Ministry it was not to oppose his successor; on the contrary, he gave Count Cavour the benefit of his support on all possible occasions. In 1855, when the peace of the kingdom was threatened on the Convent Bill, the King was guided by Azeglio's advice. He now accompanies his Sovereign to France and England, appropriately to receive his share of the homage due to men who have done so much for constitutional freedom, and on whose future conduct so much of the hope of Italy—of Europe—rests. The writings of the Marquis are well known in this country. He is directly related to Manzoni and to the family of Alfieri.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE position of the Empress gives rise to a variety of suppositions and reports; among others, that the Pope will come to Paris in order to administer the rite of baptism to the expected Prince, as it is already decided here the Imperial infant is to be—the possibility of a girl only being born to meet all the wishes and hopes and expectations that have been created on the subject not being at all admitted. It is, we believe, certain that active negotiations are being carried on in the matter. The apartments which the young Prince and his attendants are to occupy at the Tuilleries are already prepared.

The reception of the King Victor Emmanuel has been not only brilliant but cordial. The ball at the Hôtel de Ville is one of the most magnificent of the fêtes attendant on the arrival of his Majesty. A dinner at the Tuilleries, a grand review at Satory, and a *chasse* at St. Germain have been among the articles in the programme for the entertainment of the Royal guest, who on the close of his visit to the English capital proceeds to Brussels, and returns to Turin by Switzerland. It has been a subject of much remark that wherever the King of Sardinia passed on his route the bishops came to meet and felicitate him—a pretty sufficient proof that the Roman Catholic clergy in general do not partake the feeling of coolness and jealousy experienced with regard to the King at Rome.

It is expected that on the return of the troops from the Crimea the most brilliant fêtes will be arranged in their honour, in imitation of those given to the returning armies in the first Empire.

The journals continue to produce various most interesting details relative to the life and death of M. Paillet, the celebrated *avocat*, who, it seems, was carried off, not by apoplexy, but by disease of the heart. M. Paillet was perfectly aware not only of the existence of the malady, but of the danger it involved; and, not long previously to the fatal event, said to one of his friends that "he knew he might at any time be carried off within an hour." By a strange and painful coincidence the attack which terminated his existence occurred on his birthday and on the fête (the day of the patron saint) of his wife, an occasion always observed in Roman Catholic families with much attention. When the body was brought home, still enveloped in its robes, Madame Paillet had gone out to purchase a birthday gift for her husband.

It is decided that the splendid body of the Cent Gardes is not to be broken up. On the contrary, it is to be augmented, with certain modifications in the organisation and in the uniform.

The *Estafette* has been pursued by the Government for having repeated certain passages published by M. Louis Blanc in a letter addressed to the English press. This measure is a precedent which excites much attention, and many comments, it being altogether a new reading of the law that regulates the press to consider the reproduction of such articles as an infringement on these regulations.

We have to contradict the statement of last week that M. Thiers had gone to present a copy of his new volume on the "Consulate and Empire" to the Prince Jérôme. The latter having sent to make inquiries respecting the health of Madame Thiers in her late illness, the historian went to thank the Prince for the attention. The circumstance was therefore one of pure courtesy, and in no way relating to politics, in which the ex-statesman takes no part whatsoever.

The last fortnight has been one fatally prolific in sudden deaths among the various circles of the different celebrities of the day. M. Molé, Admiral Bruat, M. Paillet, M. Auguste Romieu, whose clever eccentricities and singular career have given him a reputation that, though it can hardly extend beyond the present generation, is yet generally interesting to the present, stand on the fatal list.

A few words relative to M. Romieu will not be out of place here. Gifted with a degree of originality, mixed with real talent beyond what is often met; facile and brilliant in conversation, capable of understanding and carrying out affairs of serious delicacy and difficulty, where his eccentricities were not permitted to interfere, M. Romieu's course under the dynasty of Louis Philippe and the one at present existing was a strange combination of lights and shades. Every style of literature, journalism, fiction, poetry, history, dramatic writing, in turns occupied his pen, with more or less success. In 1833 he became Préfet; in 1848, Commissaire Générale; in 1852, Directeur des Beaux-Arts; and finally Inspector of the Bibliothèques de la Couronne.

The remains of the fire at the Quai de Billy continue to smoulder still, notwithstanding that the engines have continued to play on them night and day ever since the commencement of the fire.

Two volumes are about to appear which already excite the utmost curiosity among all the principal circles here. These form the new work of the celebrated and yet more notorious M. Véron, author of "Les Mémoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris," and are entitled "Cinq Cent Mille Francs de Rente." The book appears in the shape of a novel, and is said to possess very considerable merit as a work of fiction; but its chief present interest consists in the fact of its being a sort of suite to the "Mémoires," and containing a variety of incidents and yet more portraits, which the author could not venture to produce in any other form. A portion of the volume having been read by M. Véron before a party of literary friends, one of them, M. Louis Lurine, whose name is already well known as a dramatist, requested permission to turn it to account for the stage: this has been accorded, and the piece, under the title "Sa Majesté le Million," is this season to appear at the Vaudeville.

The Grand Opera is preparing a new ballet, "Le Corsaire." Roger is re-engaged at this theatre for four years, and is about to resume the "Santa Chiara," en attendant a new opera which is in preparation. The Italians have a great success with the "Trovatore," sung by Mario and Mesdames Penco and Borghi-Mamo. It is said that Madame Tedesco is to be engaged to sing *Lucrezia Borgia* with Mario and Madame Borghi. The great theatrical triumph of the moment is "La Joconde," at the Théâtre Français, played by Madame Plessy, Geoffroy, Bressant, and Régnier: the last-named admirable actor is, with M. Paul Fouché, author of the piece, which is full of merit and interest, and interpreted as such names promise. Madame Plessy, indeed, appears with a passion, a force, and an energy that this essentially correct and elegant comedienne was hardly supposed to possess. She will ere long take Rachel's part in "Lady Tartuffe."

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 17, 1855.

THE appointment of General Codrington to the supreme command of the British Army, and the numerous changes made in the general staff, as well as in the organisation of the forces, have naturally been the subject of much debate. The proposed formation of two army corps, under the command of General Markham and Sir Colin Campbell, the concentration of military arrangements in the hands of the new Chief of the Staff, and the apparent intention of making alterations in the well-worn military institutions of England, were naturally the subject of varied opinion and comment. That the British Army should be divided into two parts, instead of six, changing the hierarchy of divisions, was considered a step of serious moment, and I believe objected to on more than one ground. It was evident that the Government invited comment on this measure by naming as chief under the new arrangements men who are not at present in the Crimea, and are unlikely to return to it for some time. This part of the new Government plan is, therefore, in abeyance, whilst at the same time the names of Sir William Eyre and Lord Rokeby are mentioned as those officers likely to have the command which Generals Markham and Campbell might be unwilling or unable to assume. In case of a vacancy thus arising in the Third Division, Gen. Garrett, it is said, would take the lead therein, whilst Gen. Barnard assumed the command of the Second. As Sir William J. Codrington assumed his new command three days ago, at the time of General Simpson's departure, Lord William Paulet was instantly installed in his place in the Light Division. The General-in-Chief issued short and pithy addresses to his old corps and to the army on his abandonment of divisional and assumption of the chief command. General Windham has not yet entered on his new duties of Chief of the Staff; and Colonel Herbert will not be in orders, as successor to General Airey, until to-night. In the midst of all these changes the new brevet made its appearance yesterday, and gave general satisfaction, on account of the evident fairness that had presided over the choice of names.

In the midst of the quietness of a camp settling itself gradually down for a few months' repose, a terrible incident cast a gloom over us on Thursday, the 15th inst. At three o'clock in the afternoon, as I was returning from the hills of Careening Bay, and passing through the Light Division, the French siege-train by the Inkerman Mill blew up with a terrible commotion. A vast perpendicular column of fire rose, as by magic, three hundred feet into the air, with a roar that shook the ground. The smoke spread instantaneously from the summit of this column of flame, and, expanding into large round volumes, again emitted a grand rolling sound, like the bursting of a hundred shells. The spectators outside the immediate focus of the explosion stood gazing in astonishment at the grandeur of the sight, when suddenly, out of the mass of smoke and flame, appeared to issue a quantity of shells and rockets, which burst in every direction, filling the air with volumes of sound, dazzling the eye with the brilliancy of explosions, and making the boldest heart quail. The death-shower lasted but a few minutes, but in this short space had sent upwards of 400 souls to their last account. I was happily, by the gracious interposition of Providence, saved from imminent peril, as were many round me, who, like myself, panic-stricken, by the speed and terrible force of the visitation, made violent but abortive attempts to run. Never did hope so speedily disappear from the minds of men. The race here was not for the swift or the strong. It was, in truth, best to remain passive. There was no cover, and the iron hail fell around, fatal to many, but strangely harmless to the mass. The Staff Officers and Generals of Division were speedily on the scene of disaster, General Codrington at their head, notwithstanding the imminent danger of explosion, partially renewed, as the fire raged and gained ground. The explosion first occurred in the French siege-train, where there were large dépôts of gunpowder and live shells. It communicated rapidly to the English artillery park, where fortunately there was no powder, and only rockets and Moorsom shells, the greater part of the latter out of range of the fire. The instant effect of the explosion was to kill or maim forty artillerymen and 150 of our infantry regiments around; the huts and tents about the place were blown in; the English and French hospitals overthrown; the roof blown off the mill, at that moment filled with 300 tons of powder; and the Ordnance Commissariat, French and English, thrown down.

The loss amongst our allies was greater and more severe, amounting in all to 250 men—many of these, as well as of the victims in our own ranks, having disappeared for ever. Mr. Yelland, Ordnance Commissary, was blown to death; whilst Lieut. Roberts, who had been with him, was severely scorched. Lieut. Dawson, R.A., suffered such injuries that his foot was shortly afterwards amputated. Doctor Bent's artillery hospital fell in; not, however, before the men had had time to crawl under the iron bedsteads. Numbers of men and horses were killed at great distances all round. Two men were killed in the Second Division, many in the Light, and two in the middle of the houses of Little Kamiesch, or Coquinville, as it is now generally called.

In the course of a few hours the fire was extinguished. The troops had been ordered under arms at the moment of the catastrophe, in case of the Russians intending an attack. They opened vigorous fires upon us when they saw the explosions, which so surprised them that they jumped on the parapets of their works and lined the hills all round to see us. Nothing occurred of moment.

On Monday night the French sent a large party in scullers to the north side of Sebastopol for the purpose of firing a steamer there. Notwithstanding a strong musketry, they boarded the vessel, lighted a fire in her bows—which, unfortunately, burnt too slowly, for after the men retired the Russians came down and put it out.

We have had fine weather, though cold.

THE EXPLOSION IN THE CRIMEA.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SIR W. CODRINGTON.

War Department, Nov. 29.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its inclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B.:

Sebastopol, Nov. 17.

My Lord,—On the 15th inst., about 3 p.m., a terrific explosion shook the army and spread heavy destruction in the immediate neighbourhood of its force; even here, at head-quarters, two and a half miles perhaps distant, it burst open and broke windows; all felt the power of it; and the high column of smoke, with shells bursting in the midst and around it, told too well the cause, and showed the danger of all within its reach.

It was not long before we were on the spot. To the sudden burst had succeeded a continued and dark drift of smoke, which told its tale of continued fire and danger: constant bursting of shells was going on, and the ground was covered with bits of wood, musket-balls, and splinters of shells from the first heavy explosion, which had strewn the ground with destruction, and killed and hurt very many people.

100,000 pounds of powder had exploded in the French siege-train, set fire to all the stores there, and to our neighbouring English park, where all was fiercely burning; whilst the tendency of the light air at first threatened a second and as serious an accident from powder not eighty yards off, for the roof of the building had been damaged and the door blown in by the shock.

Some general officers had fallen in and marched part of their divisions down, others sent some in fatigue, some with stretchers for the wounded; all exerted

themselves with the French with an energy and disregard of danger that was admirable; blankets were taken to the exposed store, placed and wetted on the roof by water being passed up in buckets: the doors were covered with blankets and sandbags, and in a short time it was reported and looked safe, though the closeness of the fire and frequent explosions could not allow the feeling of security. Many detached though small fires were burning, and the ground of both the French and English parks, a space of 150 yards across, was a mass of large fires, some of fuel, some of huts, some of gun-carriages, boxes, handspikes, and rope.

The fortunately light air had rather changed its direction, and by breaking up and dragging away things a sort of lane was at first formed, and fires cut off, and gradually got under control, because confined to smaller though fierce fires, but manageable.

I saw every one working well, and I know that French and English took live shells from the neighbourhood of danger to a more distant spot, and at a later period parties threw what earth the rocky soil could give upon the fires, and helped much to subdue them. All was safe at seven p.m., and a strong guard and working party posted for the night.

The army was under arms the following morning before daylight, and, everything being quiet, I ordered the divisions to turn in, and continue the working parties in the roads, which I had counter-ordered for that morning.

The exploded powder-store was situated in the ruins of some walls which had advantageously been made use of for the purpose of shelter; it had been the store of supply to the French attack on the Malakoff front, and it contained the powder which had been brought back from their batteries. It is at the head of the ravine, which, as it gets towards Sebastopol, forms the steep and rocky valley of Ravin du Carénage.

The Light Division was on the ground which it first took up in October, 1854; the Rifles on the right; then the 7th, the 33rd, and 23rd; on their left the 34th Regiment, which subsequently joined, was on the right front in advance; and the vacating of a spot of ground by the Sappers' camp enabled me, when commanding the division, to place the Artillery and Small-arm Brigade on the immediate right of the Rifles.

The French subsequently brought their main siege train and store to the position it has now for some time occupied.

Daylight showed the damage, of which I have given your Lordship an outline in another letter. But the more important and sad part is the loss of life, and the wounded who have suffered.

One officer and 20 non-commissioned officers and men, killed; 4 officers and 112 non-commissioned officers and men, wounded; with 7* missing, show the sudden and fatal power of the shock, which not only destroyed in its immediate neighbourhood, but wounded, by shell and splinters, some at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The loss of our allies is distressingly heavy.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CODRINGTON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES, KILLED ON THE 15TH NOVEMBER, 1855.

Royal Artillery: Field Train Department—Deputy-Assistant Commissary G. Yelland, Corporal William Langley. Gunners William Spence, John McCrace, Samuel Torgoose, James Hensley. Bombardier Daniel Lackie. Field Train—Sergeant-Conductor John Dickson.

7th Foot: Private Charles Boyle.

23rd: Privates George Morris and Mark Sheppard.

33rd: Lance-Corporal Alexander McKay; Private John Bell.

34th: Private William McLean.

41st: Private Joseph Latty.

49th: Private John Irwin.

77th: Privates Joseph White, John Freeman, John Davison.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private William Powell.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Royal Artillery: Lieutenants F. C. Roberts, W. J. Dawson, dangerously. Field Train Department: Deputy Assistant-Commissary H. Holdis, severely.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Lieutenant W. H. Eccles, Assistant-Surgeon J. B. C. Beade, slightly.

W. L. PAKENHAM, Adjutant-General.

THE PASSAGE OF THE INGOUR.

THE details of the Turkish victory on the 6th of November, which have been received this week, encourage the belief that the Russian army in Asia is not strong enough to resist Omer Pacha. The Russian position on the Ingour, although one of considerable strength, was held by too small a force, considering its importance, from which it is inferred that General Mouravieff is short of troops. Great credit is due to the Turkish General for the skill with which he conducted the operations. On the night of the 4th ult. he caused two batteries to be erected opposite a Russian fortress commanding the ford and enfilading a portion of the opposite bank. This was so promptly executed by the Turks that it was completed before the morning. The object of the batteries was to engage the attention of the enemy while the Turkish troops passed the river below, where it divides into two branches. The first was crossed without opposition, the Rifles, under Colonel Ballard, leading the way. They were followed by a column of infantry and several guns. It was on the second branch of the river that the engagement began in a contest of riflemen and artillery. A second ford having been fortunately discovered, Omer Pacha directed a simultaneous attack on both points. Osman Pacha, with six battalions, crossed the Ingour in the face of the enemy, on the right, driving him from the bank at the point of the bayonet; while in the centre Colonel Simmonds, with two battalions of infantry, and Ballard's rifles, dashed through the stream and carried the intrenchment by storm. These two successful operations decided the day. The Russians, driven from the battery, fled in confusion, and, finding the day had gone against them, and that a victorious enemy had turned their left flank, they abandoned the fort of Ruchi, and the whole of the Turkish army was transferred to the left bank of the Ingour.

The accounts vary as to the numbers engaged. The Turkish bulletin makes the Russian force from 15,000 to 16,000 in number. The Correspondent of the Times says: "It cannot have been less than 10,000; of which 4000 were Mingrellians."

Letters from Erzeroum bring news from Kars of the 27th of October. The Russians had made no new attempt against the place, but the blockade is maintained in as vigorous a manner as possible. A convoy of provisions and munitions of war is expected there. It is hoped that the winter, which is rapidly approaching, will force the Russians to retire. If Omer Pacha advances as far as Kutais they will be obliged to raise the blockade, otherwise their retreat will become impossible.

CAPTURE OF RUSSIAN STORES.

Several despatches have been received from the Crimea within the last few days, but they contain very little additional information. One of the despatches—from Brigadier-General Paget—gives an account of a considerable capture of Russian stores made by the Allies on the 2nd ult. at Tchotal, about fifteen miles north from Eupatoria. The prize consisted of forty arabas, three carriages, and about 3000 head of horses, camels, oxen, and sheep. Before coming away, on their return, they burned thirty large ricks of hay.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

A good deal of speculation has taken place the past week regarding the Danubian Principalities. Those who profess to know what is going on in the various Cabinets affirm that the English and French Governments are inclined to place Wallachia and Moldavia under the sceptre of a Sovereign taken from one of the European princely houses, to which plan neither Austria nor Turkey is willing to consent. The Western Powers are naturally anxious to settle the question of the reorganisation of the Principalities during the winter, but Austria cunningly urges that it will be better to leave it in suspense until the war is at an end. She holds that the affairs of Wallachia and Moldavia cannot be definitively settled without Russia; but if the Allies agree to postpone the matter until hostilities have ceased, they will always find Russia and Austria opposed to them in the council chamber. It is obvious that both the Czar and the Emperor will endeavour to prevent the establishment of any strong Government on the west coast of the Black Sea; and it is equally clear that the Western Powers ought to seek to render the Principalities as independent of their two powerful neighbours as possible. The Bund has declared that the question of the Danubian Principalities is of vital importance to Germany; and therefore the Western Powers have a right to demand that it should join them in guaranteeing the future independence and integrity of the Wallachian and Moldavian territory.

Prince Gortschakoff, in Vienna, is said to have received a confidential despatch from Count Nesselrode instructing him to protest against all and any resolutions that may be arrived at with regard to the future constitution of the Government of the Principalities.

BALTIC FLEET.

On the 23rd ult. the *Lightning* left the fleet at Kiel, on her way to England direct. On the 25th the *Vulture* arrived at Kiel from Faro, bringing word that Admiral Baynes, with a part of his squadron, had arrived there. The weather in the Gulf of Finland still continues mild for the season; but in the Gulf of Bothnia it has been very sharp. The *Dragon* was frozen in a few days ago a little inside the Aland Islands, but soon broke her way out with her paddles. She is said to have made some valuable prizes. On Monday last another division of the fleet left Kiel on its way to England. It consisted of the *Nile* and *Colossus*, who started in the morning, followed by the *Royal George* about noon. Other ships are expected to leave in a few days. The weather has lately been fine and frosty, with occasional slight showers of snow or sleet.

* Six artillerymen since accounted for and alive.—W. C., 1 p.m., Nov. 17.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Baltic*, which sailed from New York on the 14th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Monday. The American papers are chiefly taken up with speculations relating to the reinforcement of our West Indian squadron. The *New York Herald* says:—

The object of the new West Indian squadron is not to protect Ireland, it is to watch this country. There are four subjects of pending dispute between the United States and Great Britain—all relate to American territory alone.

The *Herald* goes on to state that there are differences between the two Cabinets with regard to Cuba, to St. Domingo, to Honduras, and to the Sound Dues question:—

In view of all these contingencies the presence of a British fleet in the West Indian Islands would be useful to England, and might operate as a check on the administration of this country. There are peculiar reasons why it might be serviceable at present. The Presidential election is at hand—the reckless character of the President is well enough understood in England for the supposition to exist that if any opportunity offered he would endeavour to repeat the Grey Town infamy in the hope of making capital. From so unsafe a man as Mr. Pierce—from one who has so little to lose and everything to gain from the contingencies of a general row—anything may certainly be expected. It would not be a matter of surprise if we heard some day that he had fitted out an official filibustering expedition against Cuba, or bombarded and seized St. Thomas, or sent down half-a-dozen ships to help or capture Kinney or Walker on the Mosquito shore. He would do anything that would be likely to make a noise in the world, and which might, by some strange turn in the chapter of accidents, give him a gain of popularity were it to occur during the Presidential canvass; but, if he knew that half-a-dozen Britishmen of war were cruising off the Central American coast, a dozen Grey-towns may flourish, and a score of Mosquito Kings might set up colonies with perfect impunity; it would be the same thing with the Danish colonies. It is likely enough that St. Thomas would be the point aimed at by the Administration, if trouble arose between Denmark and this country; but, if three or four ships lay there, Mr. Pierce would no more venture to attack it than he would dare to own the Scarlett letter. These, depend upon it, are the real reasons for the equipment of the new British fleet. It is a watch on the folly of President Pierce, and the move of Great Britain for our next Presidential election.

The *New York Shipping List* says:—

The alarmists of Wall-street have endeavoured to make a little capital out of what they call the belligerent attitude of England towards the United States, but their efforts have not been attended with very flattering results; indeed, stocks have held their own remarkably well considering the stringency of the money-market, and some of the prominent descriptions have even improved slightly since our last issue. The *London Times* thinks we are filibustering too much, and talks grandly about the British squadron now in the Gulf. Sundry American papers have taken up the same tone, and are greatly incensed. The better-informed journals, however, tell us that it is only the relief squadron sent out to the West Indies, and a part of the Baltic fleet sent into winter quarters. There will hardly be war between this country and England while bread is so much desired abroad. Both nations are a little nettled, no doubt—the one at unauthorised recruiting, the other at an imaginary invasion of Ireland; but no fighting can come of it, and sensible people treat the fulminations of the *Times* with indifference.

All the leading New York papers agree in stating that the United States Government is sending a naval force to the neighbourhood of Central America. The *New York Daily Times* says:—

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* is lying at Sandy Hook, provisioned for a cruise, and bound on a special mission to the West India Islands. Her precise destination is kept secret, but rumour says she is bound for St. Domingo. The United States frigate *Potomac*, flag-ship of the home squadron, Commodore Paulding, and the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, are fitting out with all possible dispatch, and will soon leave the navy-yard for the West Indies. All three of these vessels are very effective. The two sloops have 180 men each, and the frigate 500 men. The officers and crews are aboard, and the ships are overhauling and taking in provisions and water. The *Release*, lately of the Arctic Exploring Expedition, is to be fitted out immediately, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, as an exercising ship for naval apprentices, by which they may be made practical seamen. She will be under the command of Captain Hartstein. There are now four hundred recruits and about two hundred apprentices, who daily practise at the guns, reef, splice, &c. The two vessels engaged in the expedition lie side by side, and appear little worse for their experience in Arctic ice. Their cutwaters are deeply bruised from contact with the ice, and the iron plates encasing the bows are considerably torn and broken. With these exceptions, they appear to be in good order. Mr. Steers is making a strong effort to launch the U.S. steam-propeller *Niagara* before the 1st of January; but the short days and cold weather may foil him in the attempt. A large force is employed under Chief Engineer Gray in prosecuting the work on the large machine-shop and other buildings connected with it, so that it is expected they will be ready for the manufacture of steam machinery for war-vessels of the largest size in six or seven months.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* publishes a rhapsodical advertisement from three Irishmen, calling on their countrymen to "either do or die in endeavouring to accomplish that for which Emmett mounted the scaffold."

The New York State election had resulted in the success of the Know-Nothing candidate. The same party was successful in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Louisiana, and had gained a victory at New Jersey.

In reference to the Danish Sound dues, the *New York Herald* says:—"The question comes to an issue on the 14th day of April next. The first American vessel that then goes to the Sound on a Baltic voyage will ascertain for us whether Denmark will submit or not." From Nicaragua we learn that General Walker, as Commander-in-Chief of the Democratic Army in the occupation of Grenada, had concluded a treaty of peace with General Corral, acting on behalf of the forces and people adhering to the Comorro party. Reinforcements had arrived from San Francisco.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Calcutta* arrived at Trieste on Tuesday morning, with intelligence from Calcutta of the 22nd October; Bombay, 2nd November; Hong-Kong, 15th October; Canton, 12th October; and Shanghai, 8th October. The Santhals were still in rebellion. From China we learn that the Imperialists have been defeated by the Patriots near Chin-Keang-Foo.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

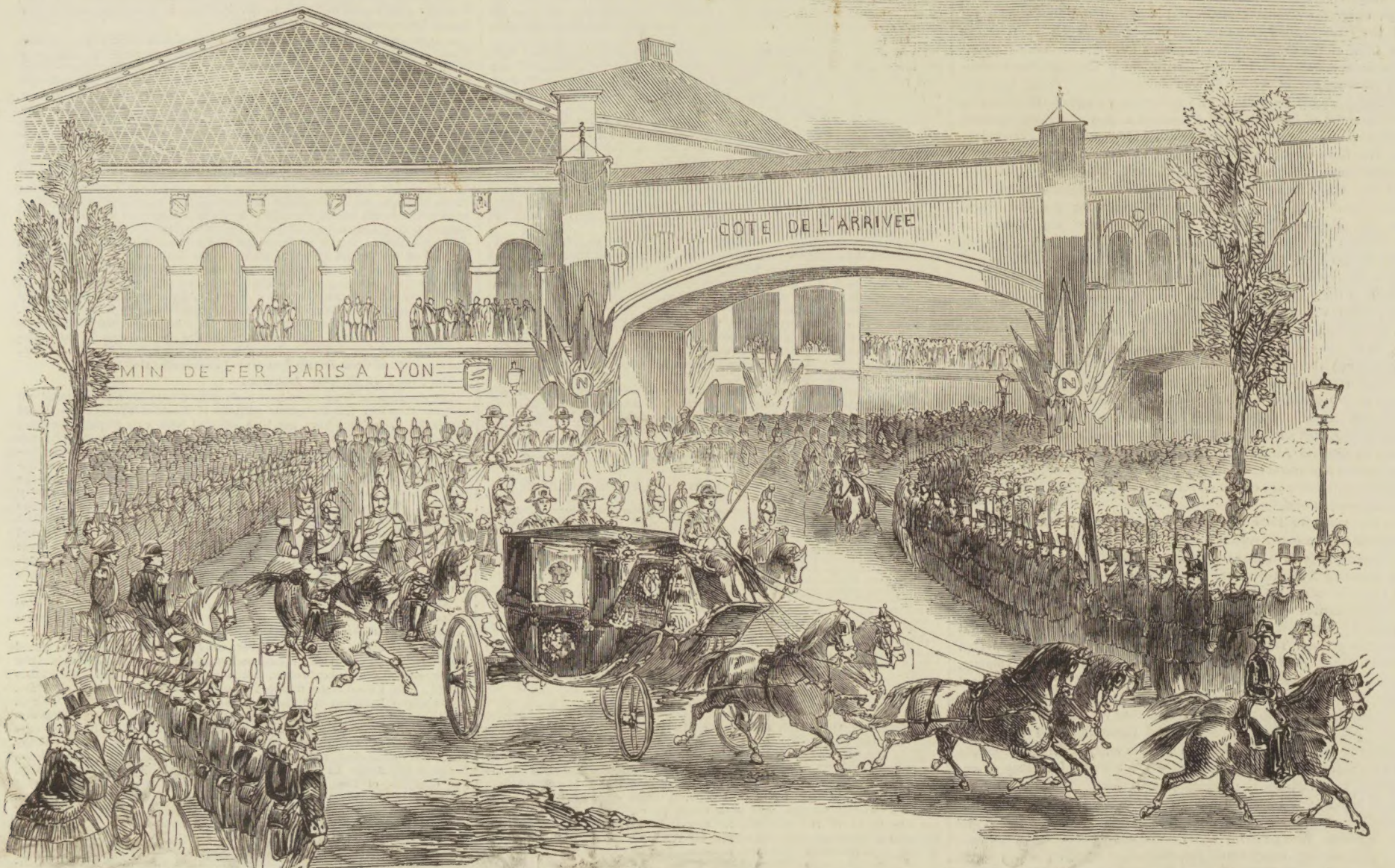
APPOINTMENTS.—*Canonries*: The Rev. E. J. G. Hornby to an honorary canonry in Manchester Cathedral; Rev. J. G. Lonsdale to a canonry residential in Lichfield Cathedral; Rev. J. Underwood to a canonry in Hereford Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev. T. H. Marsh, M.A., to Cawston, near Reepham; Rev. G. B. Hill, to Collingtree, near Northampton; the Rev. J. H. Young, to Kirby Mallory, Leicestershire; Rev. T. Woodward, to Thundridge, Hertfordshire; Rev. H. H. Still, to Cattistock, near Dorchester; Rev. W. T. Freer, to Houghton-on-the-Hill, near Leicester. *Vicarages*: The Rev. R. Morton, to Rothwell, Northamptonshire; Rev. W. Leeper, to All Saints', South Lynn; Rev. H. Bromfield, to Blockey, near Chipping Campden; Rev. O. M. Ridley, to West Harling, Norfolk; Rev. W. Windle, to Kirtling, near Newmarket. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. F. H. Addams, to St. Peter's, Nottingham; Rev. F. H. Gray, to Borley, near Sudbury; Rev. P. S. Aldrich to Boyton, near Heytesbury; Rev. F. A. Marsh, to Christ Church, Milton next Gravesend; Rev. T. Bromley, to St. Paul's Church, Tiverton; Rev. F. Elmer, to St. Paul's Church, Over Tabley; Rev. C. F. Priddle, to St. Luke's Church, Liverpool; Rev. H. Hampton, to the temporary Church, Barnsbury-place, Islington; Rev. J. Luken, to Hewelsfield, Gloucestershire.

PRESENTATION.—A handsome silver tea-service and salver have been presented by the congregation and inhabitants of St. Mary Magdalen, Southwark, to their retiring Incumbent, the Rev. Christopher Bowen, as a testimonial of their respect and esteem.

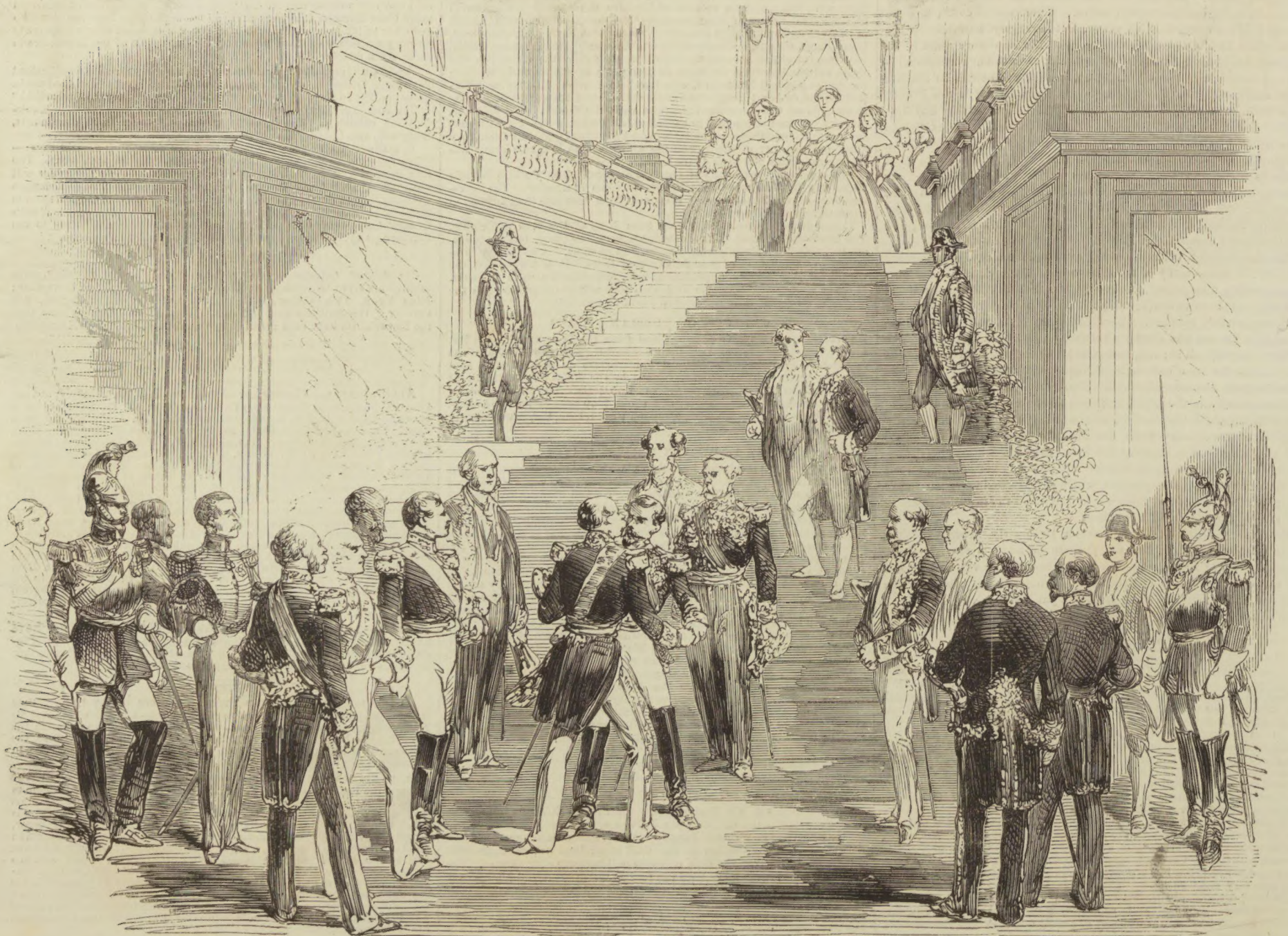
PROMOTION OF SIR EDMUND LYONS.—We are happy to announce that her Majesty has been pleased to promote Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.H., Commander-in-Chief of the fleet in the Black Sea and Mediterranean waters, to the rank of Admiral of the Blue, the first exercise of the Royal prerogative in such matters since the new order in Council was adopted.

A CURRENCY EXPERIMENT.—As the stock of bullion in the coffers of the Bank is not likely to be very much increased for some time to come, and consequently the circulation of the Bank of England notes must necessarily continue to be restricted, and more especially so when the Bank is called upon to pay the dividends due in January, Mr. Burn, of Manchester, suggests that a sum equal in amount to those dividends should be prepared in notes of from £1 and upwards, stamped "dividend notes," and that the Bank should be authorised to pay the claimants of such dividends exclusively with this paper; and further, that these notes shall be made legal tenders, and not convertible into bullion at the Bank, but to be received back in payment of the national taxation, and then cancelled. This, he says, would give a steady and wholesome relief to our circulation for some time, and be a test of the value of a paper currency, as compared with a metallic one, and, if found to answer, future dividends might be paid in a similar manner.

BREAKING WINDOWS was, in olden times, "a Star Chamber matter." Thus, among the proceedings of that iniquitous Court, we find that the Earl of Surrey, Thomas Wyatt, and young Pickering, were summoned to the Star Chamber for breaking windows, and were committed to the Tower.



ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF SARDINIA AT PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



RECEPTION OF THE KING OF SARDINIA AT THE TUILERIES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE KING OF SARDINIA AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AT THE GRAND REVIEW AT PARIS.

VISIT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA TO FRANCE.

THE enthusiasm with which the King of Sardinia has been received by the people of France, is another proof of their heartiness in the great cause to which that Monarch has given his adhesion. Along the line from Lyons to Paris, all the stations exhibited considerable decorations; and not only at those places, but at all points whence a good sight of the Royal train could be had, the people had assembled in crowds to greet their ally with every testimony of sympathy and welcome.

ARRIVAL AT THE PARIS STATION.

It was about one o'clock on Friday when he arrived in Paris, accompanied by his suite, and by the officers of the Emperor's household who went to Marseilles to attend him. At the Paris station the decorations were exceedingly handsome. Numerous trophies formed out of the flags

of the Allied Powers graced the entrance from the Lyons side. The interior exhibited a further display of the various national standards; and the landing-place itself was converted into a magnificent apartment, covered with rich carpets, with splendid fauteuils, and rows of raised seats at the sides, also covered with velvet, and still further embellished by the occupancy of ladies in evening costume.

Towards mid-day detachments of the Grenadiers and Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard, and various regiments of the Line, accompanied by their bands, took up their position within the station, and extended without, in lines three deep, from the Boulevard Mazas to the Pont d'Austerlitz. Nine of the Imperial carriages, with the attendants in full State liveries, awaited the arrival of his Majesty; and a squadron of the Cent Gardes, commanded by its Colonel, and two squadrons of the Guides, with a Lieutenant-Colonel, were in readiness as an escort. M. Fleury, Aide-de-Camp and First Equerry to the Emperor, presided over all the detail of

the reception. Before one o'clock his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, in a General's uniform, Marshal Magnan, and various high officials, took their places in the splendidly-adapted salon to receive his Majesty on his arrival. Several Sardinian officers in full uniform were also in attendance.

At ten minutes past one the Royal train arrived; and, on stepping out of the carriage, King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia was welcomed by a cordial grasp of the hand from the Prince, who led him into the reception-room, and presented Marshal Magnan and several of the other personages of distinction. His Majesty, who is of good stature and of very martial appearance, was dressed in the highly-picturesque uniform of a Colonel of the Sardinian Hussars. Of his immediate suite there were present in the Royal train the Duke Pasqua, Prefect of the Palace; Baron Nigra, Comptroller of the Household; and his Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, Major-General Count Morozzo de la Rocca, Major-General the Marquis d'Angrogna, and Major-General the Chevalier Garderina. The Count de Cavour, the Pre-

sident of the Sardinian Council, and the Chevalier d'Azeglio, who met his Majesty at Lyons, were also in the Royal train, along with the French officers who had been dispatched by the Emperor to Marseilles to accompany his illustrious visitor to Paris.

The band of the Guides greeted his Majesty with the Piedmontese National Hymn immediately on his getting out of the train, and the air was afterwards repeated by the different bands outside the station. But little time, however, was spent in these forms of reception ere the cortege moved off amid the thunders of artillery and the hardly less deafening cheers and huzzas of the immense crowd that had assembled. The order of the procession was as follows:—The Guides, the Court carriages, and then that in which the King himself and Prince Napoleon were seated. The Cent Gardes preceded and followed the Royal carriage—the Emperor's First Equerry being at one door, and the Colonel of the Cent Gardes at the other. The route taken was along the Boulevard Mazas to the Pont d'Austerlitz, the quays on the right bank of the river to the Hôtel de Ville, and through the Rue Rivoli to the Tuileries, which was entered by the Arc de Triomphe.

RECEPTION AT THE TUILERIES.

At the Tuileries the Emperor, attended by the great officers of the Crown and of his household, received the King at the foot of the grand staircase of the Palace. His Imperial Majesty embraced his august ally, and conducted him to the Empress, who, with her ladies, was at the top of the staircase. Their Majesties then proceeded to the white drawing-room, where the grand officers and the officers and ladies of the households of the Emperor and Empress had the honour of being presented to the King. After the presentations, the Emperor conducted the King of Sardinia into the apartments which had been prepared for him in the Pavillon Marsan, where most sumptuous furniture had been placed, under the direction of M. Fould, Minister of State. The manufactory of Sèvres was some time back directed to prepare a magnificent service in porcelain for his Majesty, with the arms of Sardinia on each piece, and the workmen only brought it to the King's apartment the day before his arrival.

The following is an authentic programme of his Majesty's proceedings while in England, as at present arranged:—

- On Saturday (this day) the King will visit Woolwich.
- On Monday (probably) a Royal visit to Portsmouth will take place.
- On Tuesday his Majesty will visit the City.
- On Wednesday there will be a Chapter of the Order of the Garter at Windsor, when his Majesty will be formally installed a Knight of the Most Noble Order.
- On Thursday the King will take his departure.

Great preparations are being made at the Guildhall for the purpose of giving *éclat* to the approaching Royal visit to the Corporation. It is intended to follow out the interior preparations and decorations as in the case of the recent visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French. The entertainment will consist of a *déjeuner*, to be furnished immediately after the reception of, and reply to, the Address by his Majesty.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

- SUNDAY, Dec. 2.—Advent Sunday. Battle of Austerlitz, 1807.
- MONDAY, 3.—Flaxman died, 1826. Belzoni died, 1823.
- TUESDAY, 4.—Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642.
- WEDNESDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1792.
- THURSDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas.
- FRIDAY, 7.—Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683.
- SATURDAY, 8.—Mary Queen of Scots born, 1542.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 8, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 48	8 25	9 0	9 36	10 8	10 37	11 6
11 33	12 0	12 10	12 33	12 58	1 20	1 39

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1855.

We believe that we are not incorrect in stating that it is not the intention of her Majesty's Government to dissolve the present Parliament; at least until a majority by a hostile vote, upon the management of the war, or any other essential question, shall compel it to have recourse to that exercise of the prerogative. We believe also that among many other reasons for this patient endurance of a Parliament that no longer truly represents the country, [or at least such portions of the country as have deputed the functions of legislation to Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Laing, and one or two other gentlemen of great power of tongue,] is the notion, prevalent in the Ministerial mind, that Russia is about to sue for peace. It is believed in high circles that the Czar only seeks a decent pretext for withdrawing from an untenable and most damaging position, and that renewed overtures will speedily be made both by Austria and Prussia (secretly prompted to the step by Russia) for establishing the bases of a satisfactory negotiation. All that can reasonably be said upon this subject is, that, if Russia really desire peace, she can have it for the asking. On every side of her she meets failure and discomfiture. The Czar has not a friend on whom he can rely. He has not a population that can supply him incessantly with new armies. He cannot have in his own secret heart the sentiment of right that upholds men in the day of danger and distress, and that creates heroism where it did not find it. He cannot defraud his own conscience into the belief that the sympathies of the world are with him, or that he is not surrounded by jealous enemies, treacherous dependents, and vindictive tributaries, ready to strike a blow to expedite his downfall whenever the moment shall seem to be most propitious. He cannot but feel that his great predecessor made a terrible mistake and miscalculation, and that in his own person he has inherited a claim and position which he must abandon voluntarily or involuntarily; and that the longer he affords a world in arms the more weighty will be the retribution exacted of, and the penalties imposed upon, him. The months

that have elapsed since April last,—when, through his Ambassador at Vienna, he was so haughty and supercilious, so dictatorial and unyielding,—must have convinced him that he then allowed a golden opportunity to slip unheeded away; and that he might then have purchased peace at a much smaller loss of power and dignity than he can now expect. We sincerely trust that these anticipations of the leading statesmen of Great Britain and France are well founded; but we must express our own belief that they are not sufficiently founded in fact to warrant any present speculation upon them. We may be certain, however, that the Allies will in no case suffer themselves to be vindictive. They did not take up arms for revenge, but for justice. For justice they still fight; and for justice they will continue to fight, until the Emperor of Russia—for himself and his successors—shall give security for the future and indemnification for the past. The Allies, though not revengeful themselves, will not, from any sentimental or selfish love of present peace, give defeated Russia any opportunities for taking against them the vengeance which they are too magnanimous to seek. What they must have is adequate security; and we may be assured, however greatly the Czar may stand in need of peace, and however much the cowardly Courts of Berlin and Vienna may desire it, for reasons of domestic, no less than of foreign policy, they will not relax in their efforts until they obtain it. If "nations," as Lord Palmerston said, "have no cousins," nations, in like manner, can have no sentimental sympathies with a falling or fallen foe. War is so mighty an evil that it must not be rendered probable in the future, by ill-judged leniency in the present. The Allies must in the first place be just to themselves and to all Europe, whose interests they represent. When justice is done, it will be time enough to talk of mercy.

We are glad to observe that the great majority of the American press has treated with dignified contempt the big-mouthed brag-gadocio of some unwise journals in this country—which did their worst, a few weeks ago, to foment ill-feelings between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations of the Old and New World. There is no cause of quarrel between the two. If there were, the people of this country would do their utmost to remove it. If our Government were in the wrong, they would compel it to make atonement; and if, on the other hand, the American President had given cause of offence to this country, they would offer him every facility of withdrawal from a false position, and exhaust patience itself before they would shut the door of negotiation and resort to violence. And, while such is the feeling of this country, we do not think that there is much, if any, risk that it will be misunderstood by the sensible public opinion of America. England hates war; and, in the case of Russia, only resorted to it as an imperative necessity, and after all negotiation had failed. But if it hate war, even with Russia, it would hate it still more cordially with America—not because it thinks itself too weak for such an enterprise; not because it values peace above justice and honour; not because it begrudges the money-cost of war as the wise men of the Manchester Gotham do; but because war with our brethren in America—if anything consistent with our self-respect could be done to avoid it—would be considered monstrous and unnatural wickedness by every sane and true-hearted Briton. We do not judge so ill of Mr. Pierce and his advisers, however much the luckless electioneering necessities, or presumed necessities, of his position as an outgoing President desirous of being re-elected may compel him to make "political capital" out of the popular passions of the unreasoning multitude, as to imagine that he would lock upon a war between Great Britain and America in any other light than as a disgrace to his Government and a misfortune to humanity. But there is too much gunpowder scattered about in the highways of the world at the present moment, to render it other than criminal for men in high places to run about with lighted torches. A firebrand, like Mr. Caleb Cushing, may do more mischief in a week than negotiation or the sword could set right in a lifetime; and an intemperate article in any London journal, supposed, however erroneously, to express the sentiments of the British Government or people, might, by wounding the pride of the Americans, exasperate feelings to an extent that might render calm judgment impossible. But we trust these things will not be; and that there are powerful and sensible men in sufficient numbers on both sides of the Atlantic to estimate at their proper value the reckless electioneering "dodges" of New York or Washington, or the equally reckless diatribes of the men in this country who write what they consider "powerful leaders," or launch their mock thunderbolts into the midst of every public question, heedless of the evil they may do, provided only that they create a sensation. There is no ill-will towards, or jealousy of, America in England. On the contrary, our best and foremost men but express the general feeling which animates the breasts of their humbler countrymen—of all ranks and classes—when they form wishes for the permanent and cordial friendship of the two nations. Englishmen look upon the progress of the United States feel as much satisfaction as fathers take in the welfare of their sons; and with honest pride that they are of the same race, speak the same language, and are in the main animated by the same free and independent spirit. We in this country may be somewhat disappointed that the Americans do not sympathise as heartily with us as they might, in our war against Russia; but, strong in our sense of right, we can trust to the future for the growth of a better feeling. At all events, though we may deplore the fact, we certainly shall not go the length of quarrelling with the Americans for their want of taste. Perhaps, after all, those who are guilty of it are in the minority?

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO CHATHAM.—On Wednesday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert and suite arrived in London from Windsor, by the South-Western Railway; and afterwards proceeded from the Vauxhall Station to the Bricklayers' Arms Station of the North Kent Railway, when, having entered the Royal carriage, a special train started at two minutes past eleven, conveying her Majesty and Royal Consort to the Strood terminus, where her Majesty was received by Colonel Eden, the commandant of the garrison, a guard of honour, consisting of the Royal Marines, with their band, being stationed within the terminus. Her Majesty then proceeded through Rochester to Fort Pitt Hospital, containing about 500 patients, as also the military hospitals in the garrison, and at Brompton, where over 200 patients are accommodated; as also the invalid depot at St. Mary's, where her Majesty inspected nearly 500 sick and wounded non-commissioned officers and soldiers recently returned from the Crimea. The visit of her Majesty was private, the officials only being present. After the inspection her Majesty and Prince Albert returned to London, and proceeded by the South-Western Railway to Windsor.

THE COURT.

There has been little variety in Court life during the past week. On Saturday the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen, in the evening accompanying her Majesty and the Prince Consort to Frogmore, to dine with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Duke of Cambridge was also at the service.

On Tuesday Major-General Knollys, commanding the troops at Aldershot Camp, arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen. On the same day Lord Bloomfield, her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Prussia, and Sir Hamilton Seymour, had audiences of her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince, attended by the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, and Captain Du Plat, left Windsor by a special train of the South-Western Railway, at ten o'clock, for Chatham. On arriving at the Waterloo station, the Royal party proceeded in the Queen's carriage to the Bricklayers' Arms station, and travelled by a special train to Strood, where her Majesty was received by Colonel Eden, commanding the garrison, who conducted the Queen and Prince through the hospitals of Fort Pitt and Brompton, where her Majesty inspected a large number of invalids, and returned to the Castle at five minutes before five o'clock in the afternoon.

The marriage of the Marquis of Winchester with the Hon. Miss Montague took place on Thursday last at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

Viscount Palmerston gave a dinner to his colleagues in the Cabinet on Wednesday last.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The preliminaries are arranged for a matrimonial alliance between the Lady Augusta Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, and the Hon. John Twisleton Fiennes, eldest son of Lord Saye and Sele.—A marriage is also about to take place between the Lady Elizabeth Bligh, sister of the Earl of Darnley, and Mr. Cust, son of Col. the Hon. Peregrine Cust, brother of the late Earl of Brownlow.—The Lady Bertha Hastings, daughter of the Marchioness of Hastings, will shortly be led to the altar by Mr. Clifton, younger brother of Mr. Talbot Clifton, and brother-in-law of the Lady Edith Clifton.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV. 29.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Nov. 23	29.755	43.2	30.5	35.7	— 6.0	88	W.S.W.	0.08
" 24	29.791	43.1	32.5	37.8	— 3.8	94	N. & N.E.	0.03
" 25	30.013	43.3	36.0	39.6	— 2.1	87	N.E.	0.00
" 26	30.311	46.1	26.1	35.6	— 6.2	92	VAR.	0.00
" 27	30.028	46.3	33.3	39.6	— 2.3	92	E.	0.00
" 28	30.009	46.8	37.0	42.1	+ 0.2	95	CALM.	0.01
" 29	30.067	45.0	39.6	41.2	— 0.7	83	N.E.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.75 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.31 inches by the 26th; decreased to 29.97 inches by the 27th; increased to 30.10 inches by the 29th; and decreased to 30.04 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30.00 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 38.8°—being 3° below the average.

The range of temperature during the week was 20.7°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 10.8°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than one-tenth of an inch.

The weather throughout the week was dull and the sky at times covered with cloud.

Lewisham, Nov. 30, 1855.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 828 boys and 788 girls, in all 1614 children, were registered within the metropolitan districts—exceeding the average of the ten preceding weeks of the years 1845-54 by 213. The deaths during the week were 1075—viz., 547 males and 528 females—and is an increase of nearly 100 on the weekly deaths during the last fortnight; a result which is for the most part to be referred to the recent depression of temperature, as shown in our weekly reports above.

"WESTERTON V. LIDDELL."—ST. PAUL'S AND ST. BARNABAS, PIMLICO.—The long-deferred judgment in this case is fixed to be delivered by Dr. Lushington, on Wednesday next, in the Consistorial Court, Doctors' Commons, at eleven o'clock.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW, 1855.—An impression having arisen that this show has been removed from the Baker-street Bazaar, where it has been so long held, we are authorised to say that this is not the case, and that it will take place as usual on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of December, at the Bazaar. The success of the show, which has annually increased in public interest, is the best proof of the good selection of the locality.

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.—On Thursday afternoon a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, for the purpose of inaugurating a subscription to commemorate the exertions of Miss Nightingale and her associates in the hospitals of the East. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided; supported by the Dean of St. Paul's, Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; Rev. G. K. Gleig, Chaplain, Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne, Rev. Dr. Cumming, Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Stanley, Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Sir J. Pakington, Duke of Richmond, Mr. Twining, A. Pellatt, M.P.; Sir W. Heathcote, Bart.; Viscount Goderich, M.P.; Mr. Oliveira, M.P.; Major McDonald, Alderman Wire, F. Bennock, Esq., &c. It was resolved, "That the noble exertions of Miss Nightingale and her associates in the hospitals of the East, and the invaluable services rendered by them to the sick and wounded of the British forces, demand the grateful recognition of the British people. That it is desirable to perpetuate the memory of Miss Nightingale's signal devotion, and to record the gratitude of the nation, by a testimonial of a substantial character; and that, as she has expressed her unwillingness to accept any tribute designed for her own personal advantage, funds be raised to enable her to establish an institution for the training, sustenance, and protection of nurses and hospital attendants."

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE JOSEPH HUME.—A committee meeting of the promoters of a memorial to the late Joseph Hume was held on Tuesday at Radley's Hotel; J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The minutes of previous meetings having been read and adopted, the Chairman informed the meeting that Mr. Osborne, M.P., had intimated his readiness to co-operate in the general object. The Secretary said that Sir J. Duke had promised to move the matter in the City. On the subject of preliminary expenses, Mr. Nicholas observed that so confident was he of the result of the subscription that he had empowered the chairmen of the local committees to draw on him, if necessary, for any preliminary expenses that might accrue. Mr. Roebuck said that he considered it in the light of a duty on his part to do everything he could to promote the expression of the public feeling towards the memory of the late Mr. Hume (Cheers). Mr. Hume it was who had introduced him (Mr. Roebuck) to public life; and ever since he had stood by the side of his political sponsor, acting always in the most strict harmony with his lamented friend (Cheers). If he had been able to do any good—and he hoped he had (Cheers)—he owed it all to Mr. Hume; and so strongly did he feel that to be the case, that gratitude as well as duty impelled him to come forward on the present occasion. The character of the late Mr. Hume was rather a peculiar one in England, as he had never sought anything for himself. He was disinterested in all he did, and more especially was above all considerations of pecuniary benefit (Hear, hear). But there was one thing to which Mr. Hume very properly aspired, and it was a grace which would have done honour to those that conferred it. Mr. Hume desired very much to be made a member of the Privy Council (Hear, hear). That was a mark of respect on the part of the country which might have been cheaply and easily conferred. His friends were in power, and many applications, as he (Mr. Roebuck) well knew, were made to them, but the thing never was done (Loud cries of "Hear, hear"). Why that was he could not tell—he only stated a fact; but it was not being done was a slur on those who having the power of conferring the honour had neglected to do so.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF SUGAR.—On Monday last the retail grocers throughout the metropolis reduced the prices fully 1½d. in the pound. Inferior Brazil sugar, that was selling at 7d. per lb., can now be obtained at 5½d.; and West India sugar of the best quality can be had at from 6d. to 6½d.; refined lump at 7d. to 7½d.; and crystallised Demerara at 7d. per lb.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE arrival of her Majesty's illustrious and gallant ally, the King of Sardinia is, of course, the topic of the week. The Order of the Garter has not always been so carefully bestowed as to make it the honour *sans reproche* which courtly writers like to call it; but even now there are some great and good names in the muster-roll of its knights, and it will be enriched by the contemplated addition of the young Monarch, our guest.

The Queen has paid another of her kindly and salutary hospital visits. On Wednesday her Majesty went to Chatham for the third time, to inspect the sick and wounded soldiers at Fort Pitt and Brompton. Numbers of the Crimean heroes came under the eye of their Sovereign, and, trite as the observation is, it cannot be too often repeated, that not only are the hearts and spirits of those who have bled for their country cheered by these gracious visits, but the Queen takes the direct and straightforward way of showing to the working army—to the rank and file—that their share in the glories and sorrows of the war are fully appreciated by her in whose service they fight.

And while speaking of the visit of a Royal lady to the bed-side of the wounded soldier, let us record, as one of the incidents of the week, the first step towards the memorial in honour of another lady whose name will ever hereafter be associated with the recollection of similar visits paid almost in the scene of actions. The public meetings for the foundation of the Nightingale Fund is honourable to all engaged in it, and who have hastened to seize the only acceptable means of showing the national sense of the self-devotion of Florence Nightingale. The subscription list, nobly started, is open, and no one who has sympathised with the sufferings of our soldiers during the terrible hardships of last winter, or exulted over their heroism throughout the campaign, but will gladly contribute, according to his ability, to an object at once wise and charitable in itself, and a tribute to one who has assuaged so much affliction, and done so much invaluable service to our men.

Contradictory reports are circulated as to the success of General Canrobert in Sweden. There is no doubt that he has been most favourably received, and that his mission has excited much popular enthusiasm; but a usually well-informed contemporary asserts that it is entirely premature to allege that any treaty of alliance has been entered into. He has proceeded to Denmark, and the understanding seems to be that the two countries bound themselves together, at the opening of the war, in a way that renders it impossible for either to enter separately into any agreement with a third Power. But this state of things by no means negatives the probability that the Northern Powers will join against Russia. No State binds itself without reference to eventualities—such a course would be irrational. At the outset of the war the relations of the belligerents were very dissimilar to what they now are, and a Swedish or Danish statesman may well think it necessary to reconsider the whole case. We incline to believe that, had the matter not been in great measure settled beforehand, General Canrobert would hardly have been dispatched with so much notoriety, or received with so much *clat*.

A curious discussion has arisen upon the subject of our own defences. We can take Sebastopol, and burn Odessa; but can we protect the Isle of Wight? Mr. James Fergusson has again appeared in the field, or, rather, in the Redan, and has argued at considerable length that certain fortifications, erected with great care and at much expense for the defence of the island, are an elaborated blunder; and he points out to our enemy the series of manœuvres by which they can be rendered harmless. To him hath responded another Vauban, with an official character, who denies everything which the assailant of the works has stated, and comforts the winter residents by the assurance that the defensive works are admirable. It is satisfactory to be told this, even although the Grand Duke Constantine has not yet settled the day for the sailing of the expedition that is to crush us and himself together.

The Government prosecution of the Redemptorist Father for burning the Bible has been pressed, and, after the culprit had gained a little time by pretended illness, he has been committed for trial, but bailed. It appears that the man is a Pole by birth, and was a resident in Odessa. The ultra-Romanists are furious, and in the excess of their rage they do not hesitate to speak of the English Bible in a way that illustrates our remark last week, that the jesuitical phrases in which M. de Buggenoms disclaimed the act were but a shuffle. One of the priests writes that the book is an abominable one, and that had he to burn it he would take it up with a pair of tongs, for fear of contaminating his fingers. The journals of the party are also endeavouring to intimidate Government by threats of disturbance among the lower orders, who have, it is said, been inspired with a ludicrous veneration for these dirty Redemptorists, and will rise in wrath at their chastisement. As Dublin makes some pretence to be a civilised metropolis, it is probable that such menaces will not be allowed to interfere with the proceedings of its law courts; but, should the admirable Irish constabulary, the finest body of "protectives" in Europe, be inadequate to the repressing the passions of a priest-led mob, London can spare a thousand or so of police, and keep order in Hyde-park with the "balance." But it is almost an insult to the Irish capital to suppose that the threats of a rabble riot will have weight with its officials.

Another kind of pressure is threatened by Irishmen of a different class. Serjeant Shee has published a letter wherein he intimates his conviction that the only course by which the Irish representatives can obtain "Justice for Ireland" is to take a determined attitude of "dissatisfied independence," and to manifest this dissatisfaction, not only in regard to important questions and Irish topics, but upon "every-day matters." In other words, the Irish members are to pursue a course of petty and harassing faction, for the sake of forcing the Ministry and the House of Commons to purchase their good behaviour at the price of concession. The proposal is in itself sufficiently humiliating to those to whom it is offered, but it is not novel, and has been, indeed, carried into effect without success. In temperate and persevering appeals to the good sense and good feeling of Parliament, the Irish members will find a better road to the accomplishment of their wishes; but, if it would not be asking too much of "dissatisfied independence," one would be thankful if the "representatives" would agree upon two small points—first, what their grievances are; and, secondly, how they wish those grievances rectified. For, at present, although all Irishmen agree that Ireland is the most oppressed and unhappy country in the world, the selection of any particular sorrow immediately sets the party fighting. The only tangible grievance at which we have been able to arrive is, that the Minister has not quite places and patronage enough to stop the patriotic mouth; or, if he have, he oppressively and inhumanly applies them in another direction. Poor Mr. Lucas, in the later part of his life, stated this in terms much too express to please his colleagues.

NEW METHOD OF PRESERVING COLLODION PLATES SENSITIVE.—Mr. C. A. Long, of 153, Fleet-street, states that, after a long series of experiments, he has at length succeeded in devising a method by which the sensitiveness of the collodion film may be preserved in a simple and perfect manner. The novelty consists in sealing up the sensitive collodion in a case of transparent gutta percha, which will preserve the moisture in the film, and at the same time thoroughly protect it from that great enemy to the photographer—dust. The plate is exposed in the camera, the side next the glass receiving the image; then by means of a sharp knife the gutta percha is relieved from the edges of the glass; the film is carefully stripped off and laid on a slab, and the development and fixing are performed in the same manner as in the ordinary collodion process. The advantages attending this process are obvious.

MR. ALBERT SMITH will recommence his very popular Mont Blanc Entertainment on Monday next, at the Egyptian-hall. The principal novelty will be in bringing the traveller back by Paris, and showing him the Exhibition, illustrated by views painted by Beverly.

Several persons have lately been arrested in different parts of the Austrian monarchy for presuming to blame the recently-concluded concordat.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

COUNT MOLE.

LOUIS MATTHEW COUNT MOLE, a distinguished statesman, Minister, and Peer of France, died recently at Paris. The family of Mole, which the Count represented, is one of antiquity and historic note. Its greatness was founded in the fifteenth century, by William Mole, Echevin of Troyes, who induced his fellow-citizens to desert the English and to deliver up Troyes to Joan of Arc, who was then besieging the place. This drew upon him the favour of Charles VII., and the Mole's have since continually held a forward position in French politics and law. Matthew Mole was an eminent Judge in the time of Richelieu, and his descendants, hereditarily, under the old régime, filled high judicial offices. The last of these Judges, Edward Mole, the father of the Count just deceased, perished on the revolutionary scaffold, the 20th April, 1794. His son, Louis Matthew, the subject of this notice, was born in 1780, and in early life devoted himself to literary and historic studies. When twenty-six years of age he published a series of essays on morals and politics, which were very much admired, and which brought him into public notice. He became a Councillor of State, and in 1807 Prefect of the Department of the Côte d'Or. He was made a Count of the Empire in 1811, and in 1813 he filled the office of Grand Judge and Minister of Justice. Under Louis XVIII. he was created a Peer of France, and was Minister of Marine and of Public Worship. After the Revolution of 1830 Count Mole attached himself strongly to the cause of Louis Philippe, and was, on more than one momentous occasion, Prime Minister of France. Louis Philippe, indeed, had recourse to him in all emergencies, and he was actually placed at the head of a new Ministry only an hour before his Royal master finally abdicated. Mole was subsequently a Member of the Legislative Assembly, but, age and infirmities coming upon him, he meddled little with politics latterly.

LADY EMMELINE CHARLOTTE-ELIZABETH STUART-WORTLEY.—THIS gifted lady, the accomplished poetess, died at Beyrout, 30th Oct. Her Ladyship was born 2nd May, 1806, the second surviving daughter of John Henry, present Duke of Rutland, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Edward, fifth Earl of Carlisle. She married, 17th Feb., 1831, the Hon. Charles Stuart-Wortley, second son of James-Archibald, first Lord Wharncliffe, and was left a widow 22nd May, 1844, with two sons (one since deceased) and one daughter.

MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK MARKHAM, C.B.—MAJOR-GENERAL MARKHAM, C.B., died on the 22nd ult., in his fiftieth year. This distinguished British officer was the second son of Admiral John Markham, and grandson of the Most Rev. Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York. He entered the Army as Ensign in the 32nd Regiment in May, 1834, and saw considerable service in North America and the East Indies during his military career. He was with his regiment in the rebellion in Canada in 1837, and was wounded in four places at the action at St. Denis. Markham then accompanied the 32nd to the East Indies, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and served in the Punjab campaign in 1848 and 1849. He commanded the Second Infantry Brigade at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, where he was wounded; also a division at the action of Soorikoon, where the enemy's position was carried, and seven guns taken; and the Bengal column at the storming and capture of the city of Mooltan in January, 1849. He was at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Chenitoi, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Gojairat. Soon afterwards he became Adjutant-General of the Royal forces in India, which appointment he held till he obtained his promotion as Major-General. Gen. Markham was then named to the command at Peshawar, but when within two days' journey to assume his post he was recalled, in order to lead a division of the army in the Crimea. He at once set out, and performed the journey to Calcutta in the unexampled space of eighteen days, during the hot season, and it was from excessive fatigue that the seeds of his fatal illness arose. On his arrival in the Crimea he took the command of the Second Division, previously headed by General Pennefather, and he led that division at the last attack on the Redan. He was just able to see Sebastopol fall, when his health became so precarious that he was ordered home. He came to Southampton on the 24th October: in less than another month his glorious career was ended. Major-General Markham was a Companion of the Order of the Bath, an Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, and was in receipt of a pension for distinguished services. He became a Major-General Nov. 28, 1854, and he also held the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey from the 30th July 1855.

SIR JOHN R. CAVE BROWNE-CAVE, BART.—THIS gentleman died on the 11th inst. of paralysis, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was descended through a long line of ancestry from Jordayne de Cave, who came over with William the Conqueror. Sir John succeeded his father, Sir William, as tenth Baronet, in 1838, and served as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1844. He married, in 1821, Catherine Penelope, youngest daughter and coheir of William Mills, Esq., of Barlaston-hall, county Stafford, and leaves a numerous family. The eldest son, now Sir Myles Cave Browne-Cave, Bart., inherits the title and estates.

FRANCIS RUDE.—FRANCIS RUDE, whose death has recently occurred, was one of the most distinguished sculptors that France has produced. He was born at Dijon, in 1784, and when but a child displayed a taste and love for the art in which he was afterwards to excel. In 1812 he obtained the grand prize of sculpture at Rome, and his talent was remarked and fostered by Napoleon I., to whom and whose cause Rude was devotedly attached. The restoration of the Bourbons consequently proved a period of obscurity for the young sculptor; he remained unnoticed by them; and it was not until the Revolution of 1830 that the era of Rude's fame really began. He, from that time, rose rapidly in public estimation; and in 1833 his exquisite statue of the Neapolitan fisherman, which Louis Philippe rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, placed Rude at the summit of his profession. He was the principal artist employed in 1838, by M. Thiers, to decorate the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile; his carved performance on that famous arch, representing the departure of the French republican armies to defend the soil, in 1795, has proved a constant theme of admiration. Rude's death was caused by an attack of gout. The Grand Jury of the Exposition Universelle had just granted him a Grand Medal of Honour.

JAMES HARDIMAN, ESQ.—JAMES HARDIMAN, the venerable historian of Galway, and conservator of Celtic literature, died on the 13th inst., at the age of seventy-three. Mr. Hardiman, in early life, practised as a solicitor in Ireland; but, being appointed Commissioner of Records, in Dublin Castle, he seems to have given up his profession. Whilst engaged in this record employment he became acquainted with many curious and valuable manuscripts relating to Irish annals, public and domestic, of which he subsequently availed himself. His "History of Galway" will long remain a monument of research and accuracy. It is chiefly on this history that his fame will depend, and his ability be appreciated. Yet with the lovers of national poetry his "Bardic Remains of Ireland" will have, perhaps, a greater charm. He was also the translator of the "Statutes of Kilkenny." The last work he gave to the country was a "History of Jar Connaught," originally written by O'Flaherty in Latin, translated by Mr. Hardiman, and published by the Archaeological Society.

Mr. Hardiman eventually gave up his appointment as Commissioner of Records, and subsequently resided in Mayo and Galway. On the establishment of the Queen's Colleges in 1849, Mr. Hardiman was appointed to the office of librarian, a post which he continued to fill with satisfaction to the professors and the public up to the time of his demise.

Mr. Hardiman was much esteemed for his charity and benevolence. To him the Galway Institute mainly owes its existence. He was instrumental in procuring its charter, and bestowed on its library a donation of one thousand volumes.

GEORGE PILCHER, ESQ.—THIS eminent surgeon died suddenly at his residence in Harley-street, Cavendish-square, on the 7th ult., aged fifty-four. Mr. Pilcher was a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, and a member of the Council. He was twice President of the Medical Society of London. He was also Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical, the Pathological, and Epidemiological Societies. In early life he was associated with the celebrated Edward Grainger, and, at his death, became joint lecturer with his brother, Mr. Richard Grainger, so well known to the public for his measures of sanitary utility. Mr. Pilcher was ever ready and anxious to advance the interest of literary and scientific institutions, and to promote the diffusion of knowledge, as his many years' connection with the Southwark Literary Institution testifies.

WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of Admiral the Hon. Wm. Henry Percy was proved in London under £12,000 personally.—John Aldrich Twining, Esq., of the Strand, and the Elms, Baldoak, £60,000.—James Colquhoun, LL.D., Stratford-place, £16,000.—W. Evans, Esq., of Mount Priors, Plympton, £30,000.—The Rev. Thomas Pearce, of Dover, £10,000.—Ambrose Brewin, of Tiverton, lace-manufacturer, £50,000.—W. Garton, of Greenwith, and Rotherhithe, tar and turpentine manufacturer, £10,000.—Wm. Oakley, Esq., of Hatch Court, Somerset, £60,000.—Miss Magdalen Oakley, of Swansea, has bequeathed £100 to the Swansea Infirmary, and small legacies to eighteen other charitable institutions.—Miss Hannah Devenish, of Salisbury, has bequeathed £200 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; £200 to the Religious Tract Society; £100 to the London Missions; and £100 to the Association Fund for Poor Dissenting Ministers of the Independents.—Mary de Polier Vernaud, of Lausanne, who died possessed of £12,000 personally in England, has left to the Asylum of the Blind, Lausanne, £500; to the Society of Incubables, founded in 1827, £300; and £800 to the Asylum of the Aged of Yverdon.

VICTOR EMMANUEL II., KING OF SARDINIA, PIEDMONT, &c.

THE visit of the King of Sardinia to this country excites an enthusiasm nearly as great as that which greeted the arrival of the Emperor of the French, though quite different in character. In welcoming Napoleon III. the English people felt that they had a double duty to perform—to bind more closely the ties which united England and France, and to atone to one of the most remarkable men of his age for misconceptions which were, under the circumstances, inevitable, and not dishonourable to either of the parties concerned. In the case of the King of Sardinia we not only have to pay honour to a firm and magnanimous ally, but also to a Prince whose political career has singularly identified him with the most lively sympathies and the most deep-rooted sentiments of the whole British people. We have learned to respect the Emperor of the French, in spite of radical differences of opinion on the subject of rival systems of government; but the King of Sardinia requires at our hands no such sacrifice of our principles—or, shall we say it? of our prejudices—to our candour. For the King of Sardinia stands forth before mankind not only as identified with a foreign policy dear to the English people, not only as one of the allied defenders of the rights of nations, and of the sacred principles of international law, he is also in his domestic policy the champion of civil and religious liberty, the patron of the system of Parliamentary Government, and the antagonist of Papal encroachment. His public proceedings, therefore, bring him in harmony with the feelings of the British people, on the two fundamental articles of their political faith. There is, perhaps, no record of any Monarch who, within so short a time, has effected so much, and that so wisely and so soundly, for the great cause of human freedom.

To comprehend at once his personal character, and the peculiar difficulties of his position, it will be necessary to look back a little to his antecedents, and also to the position of his country before he was called to the throne. This we shall do as briefly as is consistent with the importance of events and of their bearing on the career of King Victor Emmanuel.

Emancipated by the peace of 1814 from the thralldom of French ascendancy, the then Royal representative of the house of Savoy found himself in a difficulty similar to that of many other Monarchs of his time. In politics or religion he had to stand between two intensely antagonistic influences—that of absolutism, temporal and spiritual, and that of a spirit of freedom which sometimes took the shape of Italian nationality, and sometimes that of Republicanism. After sixteen years of ambiguous dominion he died, leaving the crown to Carlo Alberto, the father of the subject of this memoir. More than one-half of the life of Carlo Alberto had been passed in exile. Born in 1798, at the epoch when the French revolutionary armies began to overrun Europe, in the second year of his age he was taken to Paris, where, although under the shadow of the brilliant despotism which succeeded the revolution, he was not wholly estranged from the friends of his family and of his fortunes. He was sixteen years of age ere he returned to Piedmont, on the restoration of that State to independence, and the accession of his father to the throne. In accordance with the policy of many Royal families when subjected to political vicissitudes, he embraced in his youth the opinions which were then prevalent among the "popular" party in Italy. Secret societies, of a revolutionary character, were then, as now, the great obstacles to the advance of that country in real freedom; and Carlo Alberto, whether from policy or from preference, had become a member of one of these—that of the Carbonari. His revolutionary and insurrectionary principles probably sat upon him as lightly as did the "republicanism" of the present Prince Napoleon, who, from having been Chief of the Mountain, is now the right-hand man of the Empire. Time, or policy resulting from altered circumstances, speedily, however, wrought a change in the views of the young heir to the Piedmontese throne; so that when, in 1830, he was called upon to succeed to the crown, he was as prepared to support the Royal authority as, in former years, he had been ready to subvert it.

The history of the reign of Carlo Alberto reflects the changing interests of his country. When the preponderance of those interests leaned towards absolutism and Austrian dominion in Italy the King was energetic in the repression of all revolutionary movements—on more than one occasion even to the extent of cruel proscription. When, on the contrary, the interest of Piedmont demanded, or counselled, that the King of that country should take a lead in Italy, he then permitted himself to be forced into a position as head of the "nationality" movement. Nothing is more common than to hear bitter charges against the rulers of States who are similarly situated. Their accusers only listen to the suggestions of their own passions and prejudices, forgetting that a King or a governing Minister is compelled to consider the interests of all—the traditional policy of the kingdom, the chances of failure, and the retribution which may follow attempts at revolution.

His eldest son, the Duke of Savoy, now the King of Sardinia, so far trod in the footsteps of his father as that, although like him he married into the Imperial family of Austria, he at an early period adopted those general political principles to which the Austrian system is antagonistic. Whether in this course of conduct he was sincere, or only politic, is probably a secret confined to his own breast. All that his contemporaries have a right to do is to judge of him by his actions; and these have hitherto been marked by consistency. The normal condition of Italy is insurrectionary. Perhaps it will continue to be so, at least, until foreigners shall cease to hold the soil. It is not necessary here to recapitulate all the causes which rendered the Italians ripe for a change, and ready to take a prominent part in the great revolutionary movement of 1848. The compact Government of Piedmont, its liberal character—for, in 1847, Carlo Alberto had *octroyed* a Constitution to his subjects framed on the English model—and its considerable military power, pointed it out as the natural leader of the resistance now commenced against the foreign possessors of Italian territory. Politicians like Gioberti had planned an Italian unity very different from that dreamed of by those of the school of Mazzini. Believers in disinterested statesmanship may still suppose that the rulers of Piedmont favoured the cause of Italian liberty for other objects than the aggrandisement of that State; but those who rightly read the lessons of history will infer that it was not a policy of mere "sentimentalism" which at last led Carlo Alberto to put his forces in motion. The flame of insurrection—never in a more righteous cause—had spread through Italy; and Lombardy had risen against Austria. The King of Sardinia and Piedmont well knew the strength of the Power thus braved—too well for success. He delayed his military movements until he appeared to have been forced to adopt them; and this caution—justifiable on narrow views of policy—caused terrible reverses to his arms.

It is at this point that the present King of Sardinia, then the Duke of Savoy, enters historically on the scene. On the 23rd of March, 1848, one month after the downfall of Louis Philippe, Carlo Alberto issued the proclamation by which he raised the Piedmontese flag as the "standard of Italian unity." His force consisted of two corps d'armée and a reserve, which last was under the command of the Duke of Savoy, the subject of our memoir: it numbered about 20,000 men. The artillery was commanded by the Duke of Genoa, the second son, since deceased. A series of strategic manœuvres, which appear to be universally condemned, resulted in an engagement before the walls of Verona. The success was about equal on either side. The Sardinians had hoped for a rising within the city; they therefore retired without being beaten; while Radetzky considered that he had gained the day, inasmuch as that the Piedmontese failed in their object. All accounts agree that the Duke of Savoy behaved with great gallantry, and fully sustained the military honour of his house. The King of Sardinia next took the fortress of Peschiera, and here, too, the Duke of Savoy distinguished himself; but his principal exploits were in the engagement at Goito, whence, after a whole day's fighting, he dislodged the Austrians and drove them along the right bank of the Mincio back on Mantua. Then came the long, tedious, and fruitless attack on Mantua, which furnished Radetzky with the time necessary to concentrate his forces. Then came a series of disasters to the Piedmontese arms. The lines of Carlo Alberto were forced in several places, but his army fought with a gallantry which promised victory, when, the Austrians suddenly receiving reinforcements to the number of 20,000 men, the flank of the Piedmontese army was turned, and Carlo Alberto was forced to recross the Mincio. The present King took part in these actions, and displayed all the qualities of a gallant soldier. On the 3rd of August the Piedmontese, pursued by the Austrians, entered Milan, which, however, he soon quitted, as the citizens capitulated. This was followed by a truce, and finally led to the evacuation of Lombardy by the Piedmontese. It was during the progress of these events that the throne of Sicily was offered by the insurrectionary party to the Duke of Genoa, the second son of Carlo Alberto, and, after some coy hesitation, refused.

The year 1849 was destined to witness new efforts on the part of Carlo Alberto, and still greater reverses. The King opened the Parliament on the 1st of February, with a speech wherein he spoke warmly of Italian unity, and called on the nation to aid in the sacrifices necessary to continue the war. In adopting this course, he was rather forced than otherwise by the miscalculating enthusiasm of his people. On the 12th of March following it was officially notified to Radetzky that the armistice



HIS MAJESTY VICTOR EMMANUEL, KING OF SARDINIA.—FROM A PORTRAIT PUBLISHED AT TURIN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



BERSAGLIERI (RIFLEMEN).

SNIPER.

BODY-GUARD.

ROYAL CARABINIER.

CHASSEUR.

CAVALRY.

NOVARA CAVALRY.

MAJOR-GENERAL.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY OF THE SARDINIAN ARMY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

was at an end. The Piedmontese army was already in motion, under the command of General Chruazowsky, a Pole, and the King accompanied it as general of a brigade. We are here interested in this brief campaign chiefly as it affects the conduct of the then Duke of Savoy. He was stationed at Vercelli in command of the reserve, while he was compelled to retire before the advancing Austrians, whose object was to intercept the road to Turin. By the 23rd of March Radetzky had reached Mortara, opposite to Vercelli, the station of the Duke of Savoy. Here he was attacked by the Duke, with the reserve under his command, with the view of arresting the Austrians so as to give time for the main body of the Piedmontese to march from Novara to Vercelli. The Duke failed in this attempt. He was driven back, and on the following day Radetzky advanced and forced on the decisive battle of Novara. The Piedmontese were utterly defeated; the Duke's division being driven to Bielle, at the foot of the Alps, and that of Chruazowsky to Borgo Manero. All accounts agree in attesting the bravery and good conduct of the Duke on this fatal day.

The immediate result of the battle was that the King Carlo Alberto abdicated in favour of his son, the Duke of Savoy, who now became Victor Emmanuel II. Carlo Alberto went into voluntary exile, and soon afterwards died at Oporto. So intense was the disappointment of the Italians at this disastrous result to all their exaggerated hopes, that it was with difficulty the King and his sons escaped personal injury. Shots were fired, and every kind of insult offered to the defeated monarch. The new King, Victor Emmanuel, was the husband of an Austrian Archduchess; and Radetzky affected to treat him with every respect. An armistice was immediately concluded. Piedmont agreed to pay all the expenses of the war; the Sesia was to be the line of demarcation between the Piedmontese and the Austrians; and the fortress of Alessandria was to be jointly garrisoned by their troops. It was a proof of the courage and patriotism of the young King that, although suffering from such fatal reverses, he peremptorily refused Radetzky's first demand, to have exclusive possession of Alessandria, Genoa, and a fortress in the Alps. This convention concluded, King Victor Emmanuel returned to Piedmont, where he formed a new Ministry. On the 27th of March the Chamber met, and the terms of the convention were read. They produced an explosion of impotent rage and misguided patriotism from the extreme politicians, who already were the bane of the Assembly. A leader of the Opposition, Launay, moved condemnatory resolutions, which, in spite of the remonstrances of the Minister Pinelli, were carried. The Assembly also voted warlike resolutions, which only evidenced the madness of their promoters, who thus provoked a rebellion in Sardinia at the very moment when the enemy was at the gates. Genoa, in fact, did break out into insurrection, fomented by that republican party which is the peculiar bane of Italy. The small garrison was driven out of the city, and a Provisional Government was formed; but the King adopted vigorous measures. General de la Marmora, the same who now commands the Sardinian army in the Crimea, and to whom we may observe, in passing, the army of that nation owes in no slight degree its present efficiency, summoned a powerful force, and on the 3rd of April declared Genoa to be in a state of siege. On the 11th Genoa submitted, as did soon after other Piedmontese cities which had refused to accept the armistice. Ultimately, though with great difficulty, a treaty with Austria was agreed to; but the King was compelled to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies—a step which he accompanied with a speech of great dignity and moderation, recapitulating the past impracticable conduct of the Chamber, and renewing pledges to the great cause of constitutional liberty, which, he declared, should in no way be compromised by the dissolution. There are few Royal speeches on record, more distinguished by frank manliness and straightforward statement.

"When," says Gallenga in his recently published "History of Piedmont," "Victor Emmanuel II. re-entered Turin on the 26th of March, at night, two days after the battle of Novara, but little was known about the young King, and that little by no means to his advantage. He had proved himself a daring, dashing soldier, but, for the rest, his manners were described as harsh and haughty. He was the son and husband of Austrian princesses and the pupil of Jesuits. When he joined his father in pledging his Royal faith to the Constitution on the 1st of February, 1849, his huskiness of voice and sourness of mien had been the theme of ungenerous comments. The 'democratic' Ministry had resigned on the first tidings of the fatal issue of the war, and a new Cabinet had been formed under General de Launay, one of the well-known reactionary Councilors of Carlo Alberto. The appointment had caused the greatest uneasiness. For days and months Piedmont was kept in a state of breathless suspense." It was by that "reactionary" Government that the dissolution of the Parliament was resolved on and executed. Piedmont was not, however, long "kept in suspense." It soon became clear that the King was determined to abide by his oath, yet to do his duty to his country. Even a second dissolution was necessary ere the madmen who obstructed the progress of Government could be silenced, or the people disabused of the calumnious reports spread by them, that the King was about to imitate the treacherous conduct of the other Sovereigns who, having granted Constitutions when in fear, withdrew them again in triumph. It was only by the aid of some of the most honoured of the true patriots of the country that the King was thus able to vanquish his domestic enemies; nor was it until January, 1850, that the Piedmontese Parliament finally ratified the treaty with Austria which arrested the Sardinian projects of Italian conquest, and restored internal harmony to the kingdom.

Secure on the throne of his ancestors, King Victor Emmanuel II. devoted himself to the task of equally securing the liberties of his people. That his own interests as a Sovereign were identical with those of his subjects is an additional guarantee of the soundness, if not of the disinterestedness, of his policy. Sovereigns like Joseph II. of Austria, who follow out their own noble inspirations without calculating the fitness of their subjects for the reforms they initiate, expose their country to danger from political reaction, which are, perhaps, ultimately greater than those from which they seek their emancipation. Politicians of the era of Joseph II. would have denounced as impossible such a resurrection of ecclesiastical tyranny as has been developed within these few weeks by the late Concordat between Austria and the Pope. Victor Emmanuel II. is favoured by fortune in his great undertaking, because his people are fully prepared the changes designed and perfected by his wisdom and patriotism. He has pursued a course of policy more difficult, if less immediately dangerous, than that attempted by his father. He has applied himself to the task of fostering and consolidating free institutions in Piedmont, in spite of impracticable domestic enemies and of foreign menace. He has raised in Italy the only standard round which Italians can rally with any hope of success, while reviving the ancient glory of his country in foreign wars. The free constitution of Piedmont was scarcely more than two years old when he ascended the throne. It had to contend with enemies in its cradle, which it has vanquished with herculean vigour. Among the best and most sincere advisers of his father and himself were men who had formed the same exaggerated notions of the capacity of Parliamentary government which rendered the efforts of the French Constitutionalist abortive. He, too, had to contend, if not with dynastic passions, at least with Republican fanaticism. By prudence, firmness, candour, and forbearance, and aided by the counsels of some of the most able and politically-disinterested men who ever took part in public affairs, he surmounted all these difficulties. In a protracted struggle he was assisted by the strong faith and sympathy of Massimo d'Azeglio, and by the firm will and towering administrative talents of Count Camille de Cavour. We doubt if the reader would take much interest in the details of the process by which all the anarchical elements of a representative system cradled in strife of the most deadly and dangerous kind were finally reduced to harmony and order. The most extravagant freaks of the most "factious" Oppositions in England were innocently and imitatively caricatured in the young Parliament of Piedmont; and the King suffered the misfortune of seeing more than one of the most sincere supporters of the system endanger its young existence by an exaggerated estimate of its capabilities. Out of that chaos, however, order has at last been educed, and Victor Emmanuel now enjoys the proud satisfaction of having consolidated representative government on a soil, and among a people, alike presupposed incapable of that privilege. Piedmont has been cited, successfully, as an example of the absolute efficacy of the British-born institute for temperaments and climes seemingly antagonistic to its healthy action.

It has been through fire that the true temper of the Piedmontese Parliament has been tried and proved. Ultra-democratic tendencies within itself, and absolutism, spiritual and temporal, without, have conspired against it, to tear, to choke, to destroy. The first will remain, hereafter, to exercise a healthy action. The last has been crushed, apparently for ever. We do not here desire to enter into all the minute details of the struggle maintained so long, and finally so triumphantly, by Victor Emmanuel II. against the tyranny of Rome. The worst features of the Papal system had pervaded Piedmont, eating into the vitality of the Government and people as a canker or a blight. The Pope, in the exercise of his presumed spiritual authority, and acting through the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church, sought to paralyse the temporal power of the Government, while legions of priests, monks, and ecclesiastics, in every form known to a corrupt superstition, consumed the sub-

stance and corrupted the morals of the people. To cleanse the land of these clogs and abominations was the second great task of Victor Emmanuel. It was a terrible trial for the new representative institutions, which furnished to priestcraft a ready instrument of political power. It took years to accomplish, but accomplished it is at last; and Victor Emmanuel has come out of the struggle with the glory of conquest and yet the honour of martyrdom. It will not be his least claim on the sympathy of the British nation that, on account of his resolute determination to purge his kingdom from the temporal corruptions and the spiritual interference of the Church of Rome as developed therein, he has now upon him the ban of excommunication! The English people will not be slow to decide which is the Monarch most deserving of honour—Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia, the outlaw of the Church, but the champion of his people's liberties; or Francis Joseph, who has sold his subjects to spiritual slavery, the better to secure a temporal crown.

The struggle between the free Government of Piedmont and the Papal See has lasted, with varying fortunes, from soon after the accession of Victor Emmanuel down to the present time. The Civil Marriage Bill was only carried after a most severe contest in the Chamber of Deputies, in January, 1852; but it was thrown out by the Senate. Finding it difficult, consistently with the forms of the Constitution, to carry the dispute further in this direction, the Government of Victor Emmanuel determined to attack the property of the Church, not for confiscation, but to provide a due support for the clergy, and for the purposes of education. A bill to this effect was introduced in November, 1854, and passed on the 29th of May in the present year.

In the mean time the foreign policy of Victor Emmanuel has kept pace with his domestic policy, in advancing the general cause of rational freedom. He was the first of the European Monarchs to join England in the great work of Free-trade, by signing in 1850 a treaty of commerce suited to the altered wants of the two nations. When the Russian war assumed such a shape that a settlement by negotiation became impossible, King Victor Emmanuel, at the risk of again provoking the jealousy of Austria, boldly threw himself into the Western Alliance, joining France and England in the defence of Turkey, and sending to the Crimea a powerful contingent, under the command of General de la Marmora. To enable him to do this he contracted a loan with England. The gallantry of the Sardinians in action against the Russians amply proves that, with good organisation and good generalship, they are fully capable of sustaining their ancient reputation.

Successful beyond precedent among Italian Kings in his public life, the King of Sardinia has been fearfully stricken in his domestic affections. All Europe sympathised with him when it was known that his mother, his brother, and his wife, followed each other to the grave with fearful rapidity. His priestly enemies saw in this the finger of God—he only a human affliction. Still it preyed upon his mind and health, so much so that at one time fears were entertained for his life. His long meditated visit to the Emperor of the French and the Queen of England was delayed from this cause. It is now paid; and neither in Paris nor in London will his Majesty have had reason to complain of his reception. In both capitals his general kindly virtues are fully appreciated, and he is welcomed not more as orally in war than as a patriot King and a champion of liberty.

It remains only to add the leading dates and facts of his life. Victor Emmanuel II. (his other names are Marie Albert Eugene Ferdinand Thomas) was born on the 14th of March, 1820. He was the eldest son of Carlo Alberto Amadeus, who was born on the 2nd of October, 1798, died on the 28th July, 1849. On the 12th of April, 1842, he married the Archduchess Marie Adelaide Françoise Renière Elisabeth Clotilde, daughter of the Archduke Renier, of Austria. She died on the 20th of January, 1855. On the 23rd of March, 1848, Victor Emmanuel succeeded his father, Carlo Alberto, in virtue of a verbal abdication on the field of Novara, confirmed in writing at Tolosa, in Spain, on the 3rd of April, 1849. The King has four children by his deceased wife, of whom the eldest, the Princess Clotilde, is twelve years of age; and the second, the Prince Royal of Piedmont, Humbert Renier, is eleven years of age. His brother, the Duke of Genoa, who died on the 20th February, 1855, left two infant children, a son and a daughter. The King of Sardinia is now thirty-five years of age.

THE SARDINIAN ARMY.

THE following facts with reference to the Sardinian Army are derived from a statistical table in the "Almanach de Gotha for 1856." The table is drawn up from the war-budget of 1854, and is the latest published. The Sardinian Army is there shown to comprise a total of 47,524 soldiers, of whom 30 are generals, 3181 superior and inferior officers, and 44,413 rank and file. The total number of infantry soldiers, including officers, is 30,751, of whom 3637 (about ten battalions) Bersaglieri troops or sharpshooters, and one battalion of Chasseurs. The Cavalry is composed of four heavy regiments, and five light cavalry regiments, numbering 315 officers, and 4896 privates. The Artillery consists of 4763 privates, 331 officers, and 5 generals. The remainder are Royal Carabiniers, body-guards, guards of the royal palaces, veterans, invalids, and others. The former of these—the Royal Carabiniers—are divided into two detachments—those serving on the main land, about 30,000, and those serving in the island of Sardinia, 855.

PRINCE ALBERT AT BIRMINGHAM.—In his speech at Birmingham, last week, Prince Albert remarked that the work in which they had been engaged—laying the foundation-stone of the Birmingham and Midland Institute—was "one of the first public acknowledgments of a principle which is daily forcing its way amongst us, and is destined to play an important part in the future development of this nation and the world—I mean," said his Royal Highness, "the introduction of science and art as the conscious regulators of productive industry." He went on to show that whatever amount of courage and enterprise might be embodied in industrial pursuits, the ultimate success of our efforts would depend on the degree of our knowledge of the scientific laws by which all the forces of nature are regulated. In this country there are many persons who possess practical experience, but are deficient in the knowledge of those scientific laws by which their power over the material world might be infinitely extended. Other persons have scientific knowledge without a sufficient practical basis. The grand object, therefore, of such an institution as that of Birmingham should be to combine the two. After referring to the fact that Oxford and Cambridge have rather arbitrarily selected the classical languages and mathematics as the essential parts of our national education, he pointed out several other branches of knowledge which we cannot do without. As regards the Midland Institute, "the laws regulating matter and form," said he, "are those which will constitute the chief object of your pursuits; and as the principle of subdivision of labour is the one most congenial to our age, I would advise you to keep to this speciality, and to follow with undivided attention chiefly the sciences of mechanics, physics, and chemistry, and the fine arts in painting, sculpture, and architecture. You will thus have conferred an inestimable boon upon your country, and in a short time have the satisfaction of witnessing the beneficial results upon our national powers of production. Other parts of the country will, I doubt not, emulate your example; and I live in hopes that all these institutions will some day find a central point of union, and thus complete their national organisation."

HUNT'S PATENT UNIVERSAL SAFETY HOOK.—This hook, for harnesses, polechains, carts, waggons, and vehicles of every description, possesses that important advantage (hitherto unaccomplished) of giving instantaneous release, however great the strain may be upon it, whilst it has double the strength of an ordinary hook of the same size. The chief object of the invention is to give instantaneous relief to horses when fallen down with a heavy load upon their backs, a class of accidents of daily occurrence, particularly in the winter. It is not, however, in the falling that a horse generally hurts itself, so much as when upon the ground with the weight resting upon it; and while so down, during the time the animal is being released, which is seldom accomplished without the harness being cut or otherwise injured. Numerous accidents occur from polechains and backbands coming unfastened; and although such hooks have been made considerably longer and more crooked than the ordinary hook, as well as with the drop-link, still they have been found very insecure, and the only plan to secure them is by tying them with string or leather. For strength, security, and instant release, this new hook will be found of great value.

LAUNCH OF THE SCREW-STEAMER "EDINBURGH."—The *Edinburgh* screw-steamer, which was launched at Patrick, near Glasgow, the other day, will be ready to start on her first trip to New York in the course of the present month; and from the appearance of the vessel—her fine lines, improvements to facilitate speed, and superior accommodation—we should say that in every respect she will be equal, if not superior, to the finely-equipped ships which Messrs. Tod and Macgregor have already built for this company. The dimensions of the *Edinburgh* are as follows:—Burdin, 2400 tons; length of keel, 300 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet. She will be propelled by a pair of engines of 450-horse power. Her internal fittings will be elegant and tasteful, and accommodation will be afforded for 100 first-class and 400 second-class passengers. Stowage spaces for 1600 tons of cargo will also be provided. One of the attractions of this launch was the magnificent sheds of glass and iron under which this vessel was built, and which were lately constructed at a cost of £12,000.

TRADE RETURNS.—The value of articles of British produce exported during October was £8,860,594, being a very considerable increase on the corresponding month of 1854, when the amount was £6,472,164.

A MEETING, which was numerously attended, took place in the Exchange-hall, Nottingham, on Monday evening, to consider the propriety of erecting a monument to the late Mr. Feargus O'Connor. A committee was appointed.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE death of Lord Truro has been the means of giving to the public the true and full version of a little incident in his career as Chancellor, connected with letters, and highly honourable to every one in any way concerned in it. Lord Truro, a Whig Lord Chancellor, was, of course, a constant reader of our clever contemporary, the *Examiner*. A statement in that paper to the effect that the Tories had done nothing for the son of the poet Southey—then a Curate in an out-of-the-way parish—caught the Chancellor's attention, and it immediately occurred to him that, if the young man deserved well on his own account (there was not a doubt) with respect to the poet then no more, a church living in the gift of the Chancellor might be given to the son of the poet of "The Curse of Kehama," with advantage to letters and with advantage to the Church. On this hint he at once wrote privately to the editor of the *Examiner*, was satisfied with what he heard in reply, and immediately presented the only son of Southey to the living in Essex which he still holds, and holds most worthily. Nor was this all: Lord Chancellor Truro paid the fees on presentation out of his own pocket. This recognition by a Whig Lord Chancellor of the claims of a Tory writer reminds us that the Whig Sydney Smith owed his church preferment to a Tory Lord Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst. In this way the Tory Earl of Oxford in the last Ministry of Queen Anne gladly permitted the Whig Congreve to retain his Whig appointments under a Tory Government.

Mr. Carruthers has just published, and for the first time, a very remarkable letter from Martha Blount to the poet Pope, that serves to explain very characteristically the cause of the quarrel that induced Pope to pollute his will with female resentment. "The fair-haired Martha" was on what proved to be her last visit to Ralph Allen and his wife, at Bath. She seems to have given herself great airs, and to have come very early to an open quarrel with Mrs. Allen. She left in a tiff; retained her resentment, and made Pope a participator in the quarrel. Pope's answer was already in print. Let us add, from materials to which we have access, that the editors of the poet antedate the quarrel by a whole year.

A matter of interest connected with English poetry and English art has just been discovered. Sir Anthony Vandeyck, by his will, made only a few days before his death, left the charge of his infant daughter to Mrs. Katherine Cowley. No one has told us who Mrs. Katherine Cowley was. She was the sister (and this is the discovery) of the poet Cowley. What additional pathos does this discovery give to that passage in Cowley's admirable poem on Vandeyck's death in which he refers so touchingly to the newly-born daughter of the dying painter? Let the reader turn to the whole poem and annotate accordingly.

The last advice from America assure us that Jonathan "assumes" to be angry with Mr. Thackeray. His lectures are, it is said, "coarse." What! too "coarse" for our American brethren? We are afraid that the request to the papers not to publish has had something to do with the alleged dislike. The wiser few are delighted with the series; and such has been their influence that Mr. Thackeray has consented to repeat at New York the whole four.

Mr. Albert Smith reopens his Mont Blanc Exhibition on Monday next, introducing, of course, all the leading novelties and new points that have arisen since his close. He seems to have, and most deservedly, a monopoly of exhibitions of the kind. The secret of his success lies in the undoubted goodness of the thing itself, and the continuous pleasure he takes in making it still better. His as happy as his have not been continuously successful; from a mistaken notion of letting well alone. He studies to please, and to make his audiences comfortable.

The book-buying market is on the mend. The trade acknowledge a turn for the better. In the country, among country dealers, there has been a good deal of depression, owing to the centralisation system in London; but, on the whole, books are looking up, and publishers are once more condescending to accept MSS. Amidst the depression, and this is curious, there have been more poets in quest of publishers than at any other period within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the Row.

Buyers of old books will be glad to learn that a gigantic old book-shop is about to open on the vacated premises in the Strand of the Messrs. Smith, the leviathan caterers of literature for the rail. Mr. Willis quits the Piazza, and Mr. Sotheran his West-end house, joining their collections and good names under the firm of Willis and Sotheran. Rare books still fetch rare prices.

MR. DICKENS' NEW STORY—"LITTLE DORRIT."

WE have received the first number of "Little Dorrit," which smacks throughout of the best qualities of its writer. There is the same happy invention in contriving to interest; the same sagacious and searching observation of men and things; the same dexterity in selecting odd circumstances, and assembling around them odd associations; and, above all, the same skill in creating characters new to fiction and yet true to every-day life.

The story opens at Marseilles. The very air of the description is suffocating:—

Thirty years ago Marseilles lay burning in the sun one day. A blazing sun upon a fierce August day was no greater rarity in southern France then, than at any other time, before or since. Everything in Marseilles, and about Marseilles, had stared at the fervid sky, and had been stared at in return, until a staring habit had become universal there. Strangers were stared out of countenance by staring white houses, staring white walls, staring white streets, staring tracts of arid road, staring hills from which verdure was burned away. The only things to be seen not fixedly staring and glaring were the vines drooping under their load of grapes. These did occasionally wink a little, as the hot air barely moved their faint leaves.

There was no wind to make a ripple on the foul water within the harbour, or on the beautiful sea without. The line of demarcation between the two colours, black and blue, showed the point which the pure sea would not pass; but it lay as quiet as the abominable pool, with which it never mixed. Boats without awnings were too hot to touch; ships blistered at their moorings; the stones of the quays had not cooled, night or day, for months. Hindoos, Russians, Chinese, Spaniards, Portuguese, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Genoese, Neapolitans, Venetians, Greeks, Turks, descendants from all the builders of Babel, come to trade at Marseilles, sought the shade alike—taking refuge in any hiding-place from a sea too intensely blue to be looked at, and a sky of purple, set with one great flaming jewel of fire.

The universal stare made the eyes ache. Towards the distant line of Italian coast, indeed, it was a little relieved by light clouds of mist, slowly rising from the evaporation of the sea; but it softened nowhere else. Far away the staring roads, deep in dust, stared from the hillside, stared from the hollow, stared from the interminable plain. Far away the dusty vines overhanging wayside cottages, and the monotonous wayside avenues of parched trees without shade, drooped beneath the stare of earth and sky. So did the horses, with drowsy bells, in long files of carts, creeping slowly towards the interior; so did their recumbent drivers when they were awake, which rarely happened; so did the exhausted labourers in the fields. Everything that lived or grew was oppressed with the glare; except the lizard, passing swiftly over rough stone walls, and the cicada, chirping his dry, hot chirp, like a rattle. The very dust was scorched brown, and something quivered in the atmosphere as if the air itself were panting.

Blinds, shutters, curtains, awnings, were all closed and drawn to keep out the stare. Grant it but a chink or keyhole, and it shot in like a white-hot arrow. The churches were the freest from it. To come out of the twilight of pillars and arches—dramatically dotted with winking lamps, dreamily peopled with ugly old shadows piously dozing, spitting, and goggling—was to plunge into a fiery river and swim for life to the nearest strip of shade. So, with people lounging and lying wherever shade was, with but little hum of tongues or barking of dogs, with occasional jangling of discordant church bells and rattling of vicious drums, Marseilles—a fact to be strongly smelt and tasted—lay broiling in the sun one day.

In chapter ii. we are introduced to an open-air scene at Marseilles, in which the dramatis personæ are Father and Mother Meagles, their daughter Pet, and her attendant or lady's-maid, Tattycoram; a Mr. Arthur Clennam, a young gentleman on his way to England from China; and a Miss Wade. Father Meagles is an inimitable creation. He is an eminently practical Londoner—well to do in the world, with a fondness for

travelling, and a rooted determination to speak English wherever he goes, though he is convinced "that individuals were bound to understand it somehow." Hear how he accounts for the odd name of Tattycoram:—

He spoke to a handsome girl with lustrous dark hair and eyes, and very neatly dressed, who replied with a half curtsy as she passed off in the train of Mrs. Meagles and Pet. They crossed the bare scorched terrace, all three together, and disappeared through a staring white archway. Mr. Meagles's companion, a grave dark man of forty, still stood looking towards this archway after they were gone; until Mr. Meagles tapped him on the arm.

"I beg your pardon," said he, starting.

"Not at all," said Mr. Meagles.

They took one silent turn backward and forward in the shade of the wall, getting, at the height on which the quarantine barracks are placed, what cool refreshment of sea-breeze there was, at seven in the morning. Mr. Meagles's companion resumed the conversation.

"May I ask you," he said, "what is the name of?"

"Tattycoram?" Mr. Meagles struck in. "I have not the least idea."

"I thought," said the other, "that—"

"Tattycoram?" suggested Mr. Meagles again.

"Thank you—that Tattycoram was a name; and I have several times wondered at the oddity of it."

"Why, the fact is," said Mr. Meagles, "Mrs. Meagles and myself are, you see, practical people."

"That you have frequently mentioned in the course of the agreeable and interesting conversations we have had together walking up and down on these stones," said the other, with a half smile breaking through the gravity of his dark face.

"Practical people. So one day, five or six years ago now, when we took Pet to church at the Foundling—you have heard of the Foundling Hospital in London? Similar to the institution for the Found Children in Paris?"

"I have seen it."

"Well! One day when we took Pet to church there to hear the music—because, as practical people, it is the business of our lives to show her everything that we think can please her—Mother (my usual name for Mrs. Meagles) began to cry so, that it was necessary to take her out. 'What's the matter, Mother?' said I, when we had brought her a little round; 'you are frightening Pet, my dear.' 'Yes, I know that, Father,' says Mother, 'but I think it's through my loving her so much, that it ever came into my head.' 'That ever what came into your head, Mother?' 'O dear! dear!' cried Mother, breaking out again, 'when I saw all those children ranged tier above tier, and appealing from the father none of them has ever known on earth, to the great father of us all in heaven, I thought, does any wretched or other ever come here, and look among those young faces, wondering which is the poor child she brought into this forlorn world, never through all its life to know her love, her kiss, her face, her voice, even her name! Now that was practical in Mother, and I told her so. I said, 'Mother, that's what I call practical in you, my dear.'"

"The other, not unmoved, assented.

"So I said next day. Now, Mother, I have a proposition to make that I think you'll approve of. Let us take one of those same children to be a little maid to Pet. We are practical people. So if we should find her temper a little defective, or any of her ways a little wide of ours, we shall know what we have to take into account. We shall know what an immense deduction must be made from all the influences and experiences that have formed us—no parents, no child-brother or sister, no individuality of home, no Glass Slipper, or Fairy Godmother. And that's the way we came by Tattycoram."

"And the name itself?"

"By George!" said Mr. Meagles, "I was forgetting the name itself. Why, she was called in the institution, Harriet Beadle—an arbitrary name, of course. Now Harriet we changed into Tatty, and then into Tatty, because, as practical people, we thought even a playful name might be a new thing to her, and might have a softening and affectionate kind of effect, don't you see? As to Beadle, that I needn't say was wholly out of the question. If there is anything that is not to be tolerated on any terms, anything that is a type of jack-in-office insolence and absurdity, anything that represents in coats, waistcoats, and big sticks, our English holding-on by nonsense, after every one has found it out, it is a beadle. You haven't seen a beadle lately?"

"As an Englishman, who has been more than twenty years in China, no."

"Then," said Mr. Meagles, laying his forefinger on his companion's breast with great animation, "don't you see a beadle, now, if you can help it. Whenever I see a beadle in full fig, coming down a street on a Sunday at the head of a charity school, I am obliged to turn and run away, or I should hit him. The name of Beadle being out of the question, and the originator of the institution for these poor foundlings having been a blessed creature of the name of Coram, we gave that name to Pet's little maid. At one time she was Tatty, and at one time she was Coram, until we got into a way of mixing the two names together, and now she is always Tattycoram."

Of the bits of painting in this chapter here is a sample:—

The rest of the party were of the usual materials. Travellers on business, and travellers for pleasure; officers from India on leave; merchants in the Greek and Turkey trades; a clerical English husband in a meek strait-waistcoat, on a wedding trip with his young wife; a majestic English mamma and papa, of the patrician order, with a family of three growing-up daughters, who were keeping a journal for the confusion of their fellow-creatures; and a deaf old English mother tough in travel, with a very decidedly grown-up daughter indeed, which daughter went sketching about the universe in the expectation of ultimately toning herself off into the marriage state.

In chapter iii. the narrative moves from Marseilles to London. Mr. Arthur Clennam has returned home and visits his widowed mother. Here we are introduced to the widow, a marvellous piece of puritanical stiffness, and to her two attendants, Mr. and Mrs. Flintwinch. Mrs. Flintwinch promises to be a very happy and original creation.

We wish we could find room for a charming bit of satire about church bells and Sunday in London, but this the reader must gather for himself and from the number itself. We close "Little Dorrit" with a wish that Christmas was nearer than it is. Little Dorrit—we may observe from the glimpse we obtain of her—is a little girl or "whim" of the widow Clennam's.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY AND HIS TENANTRY.—Two pleasant instances of interchange of good feeling were manifested at Newtownards, on the 20th and 22nd of last month—the tenantry on the County Down estates of the Marquis of Londonderry having entertained his Lordship on the former occasion, and the farmers' wives and daughters having invited the Marquis to a ball on the latter. The dinner was laid out in the Assembly-rooms of the Market-house, which were neatly decorated with flags, banners, evergreens, &c. At the head of the room was the inscription in prominent letters, "Welcome to our Landlord!" and at the foot the Londonderry Arms was displayed. Covers were laid for 200 persons; and the Chairman of the evening was one of the tenants, Robert Jamison, Esq. The compliment to Lady Londonderry took place in the Assembly-rooms, Newtownards. At a quarter to eight o'clock the Marquis and Marchioness arrived; and, on being recognised, they were greeted by the crowd with an enthusiastic burst of cheering, which was protracted for some minutes. The Marquis was accompanied by the Rev. Charles McDonough; John E. Jones, Esq.; and Joseph Eglinton, Esq. The Marchioness, who was accompanied by Captain Skinner and Miss Latouche, entered the ball-room leaning on the arm of the Rev. Hugh Moore. Upwards of 250 of the tenantry were present, exclusive of their wives and daughters, who swelled the number up to at least 400. At eight o'clock dancing commenced. The ball was led off by the Marchioness of Londonderry and Robert Jamison, Esq., and Lord Londonderry and Mrs. Jamison. The ball-room was tastefully and beautifully decorated with banners and evergreens. The side walls were covered with a profusion of banners, judiciously arranged, respecting the martial dignity of the Allied Powers. Dancing was kept up to an early hour in the morning.

THE BIBLE-BURNING CASE.—Father Pecherine, the Redemptorist, who had been remanded from Monday, was again brought up on Wednesday, when several witnesses swore that he was present while copies of the Bible were burned. No defence was made, and Father Pecherine was bound over to abide his trial at the next commission. Pecherine is a Russian by birth, and his conductors of the Redemptorist order are nearly all foreigners. Two of them are Belgians and two of them Greeks.

SHARP PRACTICE AT SEBASTOPOL.—The Russians on the north shore have ascertained the range of every point on the south side to the greatest nicety; and they have men always busy with spyglasses to point out the movements of our officers. Show but a uniform, and you are sure of a shot. Crossing some of the streets, as visitors will, in a cluster, generally brings a shot or two about your ears. I had half-a-dozen escapes myself this way, and, being on a white horse, the Russians had little excuse for missing so fair a mark, since, as their fire is never returned, they might take aim as coolly as if at a review. I saw four English naval officers riding close together on Wednesday or Thursday, near the French artillery barracks (Monsieur Joubert's quarters); they had attracted the attention of the enemy, and he favoured them with a concussion shell, which just missed the foremost horse and rider, and fell a few yards from the fleet to flight. Their horses would not stand to receive a second compliment. After their retreat a ball, in the same line of fire, nearly put an end to our trumpeter, who, like a cock on his own dunghill, was at the moment giving full effect to his musical powers; and other shot and shell pitched on both sides of our horse. Close shelling this. But none of us were hurt. Some officers of high rank have had to wall in their windows against shot and shell, for the spies soon told the enemy where persons of note had taken up their residence; and, in the evening, a mere light carried across a room was sure to draw a shot upon them.—*Letter from the Camp.*

MUSIC.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY commenced its concert for the season, on Friday week, with the "Last Judgment" of Spohr, and Beethoven's Mass (or "Service" as it is called in Exeter-hall phraseology) in C. There was an immense concourse of people, every part of the vast space being crowded. Costa, to whose talents and exertions the musical public in general, and the Sacred Harmonic Society in particular, are so much indebted, was received, on entering the orchestra, with acclamations in which the whole host of vocal and instrumental performers joined. The "Last Judgment"—undoubtedly Spohr's chef d'œuvre—was more splendidly performed than we ever heard it. The solo parts were sustained by Madame Rudersdorff, as soprano, Miss Dolby as contralto, Mr. Locke as tenor, and Mr. Thomas as bass. Madame Rudersdorff's powers are as versatile as they are great. She has shown herself an admirable performer both on the Italian and German stage; but it is as an oratorio singer that she especially excels. Excepting only Clara Novello, she has no rival in this department among our resident vocalists. She is thoroughly conversant with the works of Handel and all his great successors, and she has the advantage of speaking and singing our language with the purity and facility of a native. Mr. Thomas has recently made his debut in London. He has been bred, we understand, in Yorkshire, and has gained distinction in the most musical district of England. He has an excellent bass voice, and sings like a sound and experienced musician. The choruses were sung with a precision which showed the excellence of Costa's discipline, and they rose sometimes to the highest pitch of sublimity. Beethoven's Mass was less effective; indeed, it belongs to a class of music which cannot be rendered effective in a concert-hall. It is intended to be mixed up with the pompous ceremonial of the Romish Church; separated from which its design is marred. The only excuse for introducing such music into our concerts is that, in England, we cannot hear it in any other way.

Mr. ELLA, the eminent director of the Musical Union, on the evening of Monday last, delivered a lecture on the History and Characteristics of the Popular and Traditional Melody of England and Scotland, at the London Institution, before a crowded auditory. Mr. Ella's remarks on this interesting subject evinced much research, taste, and ingenuity; and his illustrations were curious and novel, showing the effect of rhythmical influence on the arbitrary measure of the old *Canto fermo*. In a desultory and familiar way he initiated his audience into the conventional rules for imparting to music a national impression in the structure of Scottish melody and harmony; for it is not to melody alone (as some suppose) that the peculiarities of this species of music are limited; the progressions of the bass, and of the chords which accompany it, are often as characteristic as the strain of the tune. The lecture was agreeably illustrated by the singing of Miss Lascelles and a small chorus, with Mr. Kialmark and a lady pianist, Mrs. Willmore; the two latter concluded with the scherzo in Mendelssohn's Scottish symphony. The fund of historical information, intermixed with original and lively anecdote, which the lecturer displayed, kept his audience gratified and entertained for nearly two hours.

JENNY LIND (Madame Otto Goldschmidt) has arrived in London, and is about to give a series of concerts and oratorios at Exeter-hall, under the management of Mr. Mitchell, and the orchestra to be conducted by Mr. Benedict. The "Creation" is to be performed on Monday evening, the 10th December; and "Elijah" on Monday, the 17th.

The result of the judgment given on Tuesday last by the Court of Queen's Bench in favour of Mr. Lumley, in the long-pending action of ejectment from Her Majesty's Theatre at the instance of Mr. Croft, will greatly tend to remove the obstacles to the reopening of that house. Not only has his right of occupation as lessee been sustained; but it appears that the principal possessors of boxes—the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis of Sligo, the Earl of Londale, Lord Ward, Lord Wilton, and other influential persons—had come forward, as joint defenders with him, to enable him to maintain it.

CHELSEA SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—This society gave a concert on Tuesday evening last, at the Parochial School-rooms, King-street, Chelsea. The performance consisted of a selection from the oratorio of "Daniel's Predication," by C. E. Horn; followed by a miscellaneous selection of sacred music. Although the weather was unpropitious, the attendance was very good. We understand that the annual performance of the oratorio "The Messiah," by this society, will take place shortly before Christmas.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS.—Mrs. Kean's appearances are now so rare that they may be resembled to angel visits, in all but in their brevity. In assuming a new character, Mrs. Kean bestows on it the study and care requisite to ensure it the continued attention of the public. We who recollect her early career can bear witness to the diligence which, even as a young artiste, she bestowed on her parts. This, perhaps, had grown into a habit with her; for as no actress was ever naturally gifted with more impulse, she would have been justified in sacrificing to happy spontaneous accidents the steady acquisitions of skill. Whether, as "a true woman fighting for her heart," to adopt one of Sheridan Knowles's sayings in respect to her, or maintaining her innocence against the temptations of the world, there was no lady on the stage who showed more purity, freshness, and freedom of feeling. All this might well have substituted the art of acting altogether; but the artist was too judicious to permit such a tendency unduly to prevail. Gradually there was an advance to a more artistic development, and soon after her marriage it took a decided form. One reason for this was, evidently, the advantage which constant co-operation with a consummate artist must always afford. A performer standing alone is dependent on the caprices and deficiencies of his co-workers; but, where a perfect union is established on the scene, an harmonious effect, according to the principles of art and the inmost significance of the situation, may be predicated. Mrs. Kean has reaped the full benefit of her most fortunate position; and, in all she undertakes, acts with the most precise reference to what may be called, for the sake of distinction, the artistic relations of the scene.

We have already remarked that the time of year is favourable to the revival of our stock comedies, and that already laudable advantage has been taken of the season. But until Monday Mrs. Kean has not herself come forward to illustrate the wit and humour of these national dramas. Her choice has fallen very judiciously on Mrs. Inchbald's "Every One has his Fault," a play abundant in natural feeling and unsophisticated gaiety. Much hypercriticism has been expended on this drama, and it has been undervalued on account evidently of its simplicity of style and the unsatyrical interest of the story. The dialogue certainly does not sparkle with point, and the narrative has too much of the earnest of reality for that gaiety of conduct proper to the productions of Phyllis. It may be more fitly, indeed, termed a Play than a Comedy; and we think, therefore, that it was on Tuesday judiciously presented in three acts rather than in five. Entire dependence was placed on the excellence of the acting; Mrs. Kean performing the pathetic part of *Lady Eleanor Irwin*. The womanly patience and forbearance of the impoverished wife, her intense love for her husband, her sufferings for the act of desperation committed by him, her recognition of her long-lost boy, and interview with her proud, unforgiving father, were all points in which both the natural genius and acquired talents of Mrs. Kean alike told—they touched the heart, and satisfied the mind. Mr. Ryder's *Irwin* was a fine and manly impersonation, such as justified the devotion of a noble lady who had sacrificed rank and fortune to her love. The whole play was so charmingly acted that it is more than usually difficult to particularise without injustice to those performers who may chance not to be mentioned. Mr. Harley and Mr. Cooper, in *Solus* and *Lord Norland*, were precisely the characters set down for them in the text—the exact embodiment of the dramatist's conception. Higher praise is impossible. Mr. W. Lacy was rattling and extravagant in *Sir Robert Ramble*—a character with which the author has herself sported, as if aware of the improbability of the incidents in which he is made to figure. Here dramatic invention has, in fact, been made to operate in subservience to the moral application; and the anomalies of a Scotch marriage must be accepted as the drapery of a fable, not as the substance of a plot. Mr. David Fisher's *Placid*, we thought was a little too mercurial; but the *Harmony* of Mr. Frank Matthews was the thing itself. The benevolent manufacturer of "white lies" for the good of his acquaintance was in his own proper person before the audience, and they recognised him before he had uttered a syllable. It was a veritable portrait—the aptitude and merit of which were of themselves enough to sustain the performance for a long period. We must not omit mention of Miss Kate Terry, as the poor adopted boy; she played with a nicety of discrimination not to be excelled. Miss Murray and Miss Heath, as Mrs. *Placid* and Miss *Woburn*, were equal to their rôles, and acted with pleasing elegance. The performance was received with unanimous applause. Mrs. Kean was loudly called for at the end of the

second act, and again at the conclusion of the play. She responded on both occasions amidst a furor of applause. The recall of Mrs. Kean was followed by that of several of the other performers. The success commanded was decidedly deserved.

ADELPHI.—The "Twice Killed" of Mr. Oxenford was re-produced on Monday. Mr. Keeley revelled in his old character of *Buckled Kettle*; and Mrs. Keeley, as *Fanny Pepper*, was extremely rich in the terror consequent on the odd situations, tragic in their basis though broad farce on the surface, with which the piece abounds. The house was well attended.

DRURY LANE.—Madame Labarrere appeared on Monday with her cage of wild animals. The lions and the bear behaved with decency, and Madame sustained her mock supremacy with becoming sang-froid.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Revivals are also at this house the order of the day. "The Comedy of Errors" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" have been both reproduced with exemplary care. The first has proved exceedingly attractive; and, indeed, its eccentric character affords the fullest opportunity for comic sport. Mr. Marston, as the *Antipholus* of Syracuse, supported the character most effectively. The getting-up of the Shakespearian visionary scenes in the latter wild and fanciful drama is accomplished with even more than the skill and taste of former years; and the cast may be regarded as much stronger. Miss Rose Edouin, as *Puck*, is, in fact, inimitable—not only grotesque, but poetical. She is another instance how well children may be taught to act; how readily susceptible they are to histrionic suggestion; and how much more easily and better they may be instructed to go through the business of the scene than even the most experienced adults. Another grace is also possessed by this performance: Miss Jane Marston's *Hermione* is throughout a delicious piece of acting. Of Mr. Phelps' *Bottom* enough has already been said. It is as unique as it is excellent, and is likely to retain all its former popularity.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THERE is not even a steeplechase to break the dormouse slumber of the ring next week; and Messrs. McGeorge and Nightingale, &c., are now the "lords of all" in the coursing fields. Even Fly-by-Night is for the nonce superseded by greyhounds on Laughton Wold, where the Malton Champion Meeting comes off on Tuesday. Chartley Open and Whitehaven are also fixed for Tuesday; while Deptford Inn, Barton-on-Humber, and Cardington, all commence then, and last about three days a-piece. The Midway Club and Mid Annandale Meetings come off on Thursday and Friday, and Mr. Lawrence will mount the scarlet at Spelthorne on Friday and Saturday. The Ashdown Park coursers consider that they have seldom seen a finer lot of greyhounds than were put into the slips at their recent meeting; and the "Brampton folk" have produced a winning phenomenon in the shape of Titmouse, who only measures twenty-three inches, and weighs thirty-nine pounds. Hares are so scarce in Cumberland district, near Lord Carlisle's Border tower of Naworth, that a few score of these gentle "moss-troopers" are to be turned down next spring.

A sale of some of Earl Fitzwilliam's thorough-bred stock is fixed for Monday, at the paddocks near Wentworth Woodhouse; but the stamp of animals which Mr. Tilburn has to offer is very different to what it was in those proud days when John Jackson and Clift went to scale at Doncaster and York in the "green and black cap" for Orville and the choicest blood of Sir Peter; and when Catton's best son, Mulatto, defeated Long-waist, Acton, Fleur-de-lis, and his old Leger conqueror, Larcare, for the Doncaster Cup.

The Messrs. Tattersall have a sale at Quorn, on the 13th and 14th inst., of all the hunting establishment of the late Sir Richard Sutton. It consists of twenty-nine seasoned hunters (one of which was in waiting for him at the Hatcliffe coverside when a messenger arrived from Quorn to tell of his death, and just in time to get the hounds whipped off), and several others which have only been used in cub-hunting. The seventy couples of hounds are to be sold in lots of five couples each; but the fifty couples of unentered hounds will not be sold before March. The *Sporting Magazine* mentions the Leicestershire *on dit* to the effect that the late Baronet's second son, who is at present the master of the Donnington country, and as keen a sportsman as his father, has had £10,000 a year left him, and hence some slight hopes are entertained that he will not desert the Quorn in their present difficulty, if things (as the late railway king would say) can "be made comfortable and pleasant." The incidents of the hunting field are endless in their variety; and not many days since a Shropshire "muff," in his desire to get a good start, or rather first through a gap, actually rode over and killed the fox, some thirty yards from cover. The Earl of Listowel has met with a warning at Concavan, as he stumbled unawares on one of his traps for fox-destroying, and, in his efforts to escape from tumbling into the pit, dislocated one of his shoulders. That was, however, preferable to finding himself in such close proximity with a half-maddened fox below.

Valentine, the dam of War Eagle and Beehunter, &c., was destroyed at the Hampton Court Paddocks lately, in her twenty-fourth year, leaving an Orlando foal behind her. Mr. Bouverie sold her in 1849, with Wingwood at her foot and in foal with Wnaw-Hoop, to Mr. Payne, for £600; but she proved a dear purchase. It is said that Lord Londesborough has not purchased Mary Copp, but that she was bought in by Mr. Lawley. The Doncaster £1200 grant to the races has again been carried by 15 to 3, although the minority, who numbered one less than last year, were protestingly eloquent. John Dawson, and not his relation, Cartwright, is, it seems, to train Lord Glasgow's horses, while his Lordship's late trainer, Cooper, who prepared Orlando for the Derby, and made General Peel's name so terrible to the owners of two-year-olds, is, we hear, about to retire altogether. Mr. Cooper brought up Nat from a boy in his stables, and introduced him to the racing saddle about twenty-five years ago.

The premiership in stakes, which was enjoyed by Clifden, Eglinton, Exeter, Hawley, Exeter, Derby, and Padwick, in the seasons of 1848-1854, has this year fallen to the Duke of Bedford, with £10,940; and Mr. Farr, thanks to Saucebox, has won £9453. The stout Weatherage has been sold to go to France; and it is worthy of note this horse, along with Saucebox, Delancey, and Clothworker, who cost him something like £400, have won Mr. Farr about £16,000 in stakes alone. Saucebox has already won him £5672; while Mortimer was his second "revival" in horse-flesh this year, and perhaps more wonderful than any of them. For many years he was the terror, with old Towerton, &c., of the leather-plating squires of the Welsh circuit, and Fernhill was almost the only horse whose racing powers he did not fully perceive. Lord Clifden has won £5620 under the Northleach regime, while Mrs. Osbaldeston is credited with £4600, and Earl Zealand with £3887. Foal-a-bally has been sold to the foreigners, just as his pole star was in the ascendant; and Collingwood has also left us, after proving himself no Phantom to the Shilly family.

The Champion Scurry's race will have its attractions on Monday at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the inhabitants would stand for hours to see a boat-race if the thermometer was at 30 degrees. Some people can extract sport out of everything; and—as a contrast to the 10½ lbs. golden eagle, which was found to measure nearly seven feet from wing to wing—it is recorded that the champion of a Sparrow Club lately produced 3600 heads at the annual festival, and was rewarded with half a sovereign; while his most formidable rival received a crown for 2116. What with the war and this species of homœopathic sporting, powder and shot makers may well flourish.

HARROW AND METROPOLITAN STEEPLECHASES.

WEDNESDAY.

Match: £100 each.—Honeycomb beat Roberto Diavolo. Handicap Hurdle Race.—Minerva, 1. Laura Selma, 2. The Great Metropolitan Handicap Steeplechase.—Othman, 1. Janus, 2. Harrow Handicap Steeplechase.—Massaroni, 1. Ginger, 2. The Hunt Cup Steeplechase.—Tom Gurney, 1.

THURSDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Victory, 1. Roving Betsy, 2. £40 Plate.—Sine-quanon, 1. Anglo-Saxon, 2. Harrow Plate.—John o'Bruges, 1. Victory, 2. Steeplechase.—Minerva, 1. Lord of the Isles, 2. Hack Steeplechase.—Ginger, 1. Massaroni, 2. Handicap Hurdle.—Sailor, 1. Ginger, 2.

The Prussian Government will respond to the honour conferred on some of the Prussian exhibitors, by bestowing decorations on a certain number of French exhibitors.

A new comet was discovered on the 14th ult. by M. Karl Bruhns, of the Berlin Observatory. It is in the constellation of the Lion, near Regulus.

A gutta-percha speaking-tube, four hundred feet long and one inch in diameter, is used in a Liverpool printing-office, and messages are distinctly conveyed through it. This is said to be the greatest length of speaking-tube ever used.

The Government of the United States of America has lately given considerable orders to a Rhenish house for bullet-proof steel cuirasses, to be delivered next spring.



GENOA, FROM THE PIAZZA DEL AQUA VERDE.—EMBARKATION OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF SARDINIA FROM TURIN.

THE King of Sardinia embarked from Genoa for Marseilles, on the morning of the 20th ult., with a brilliant military suite. The Duke de Gramont accompanied his Majesty. Before leaving Genoa the King of Sardinia paid a visit to Queen Marie Amelie, the state of whose health causes some anxiety.

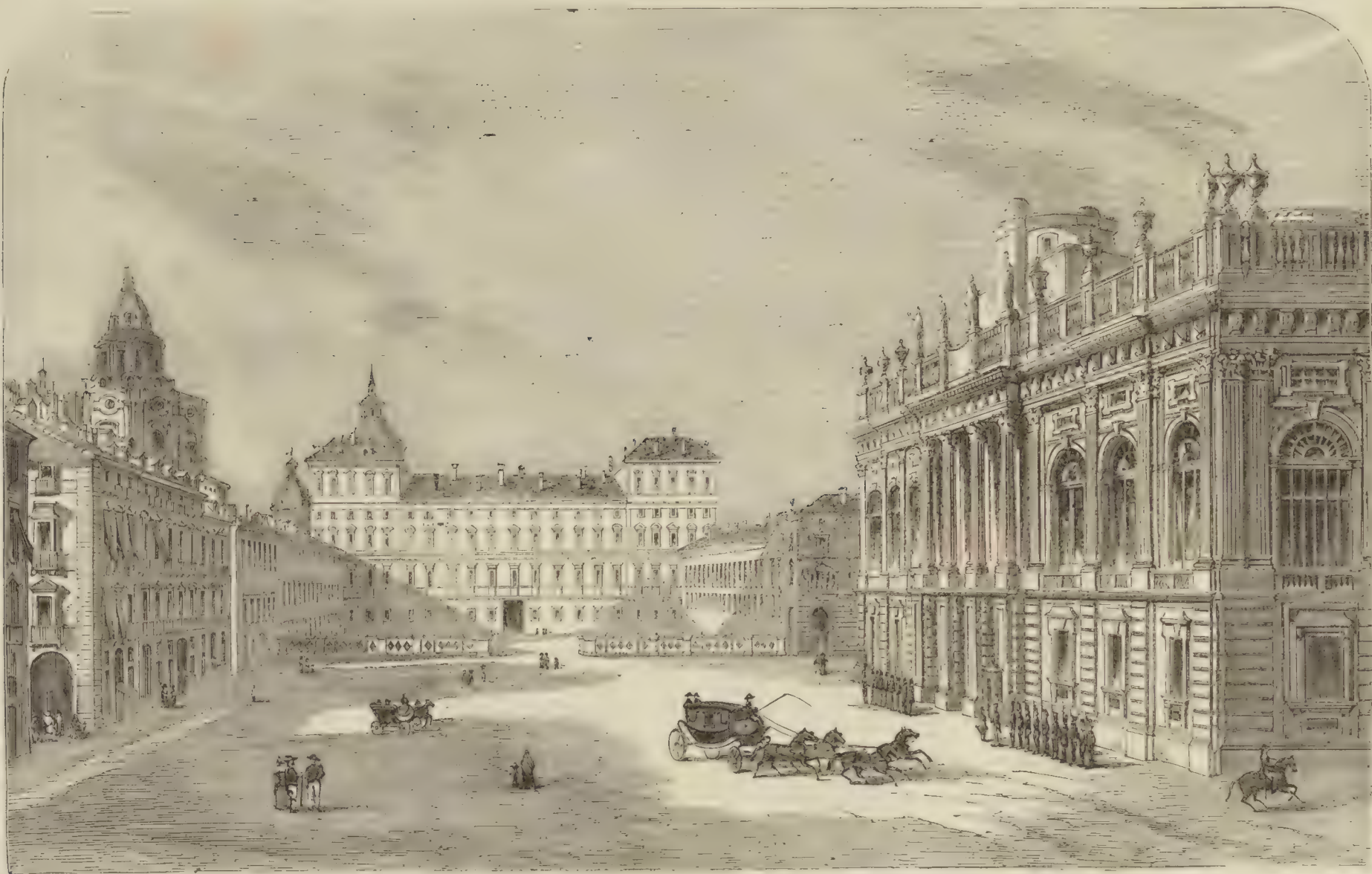
On the 19th ult., the day previous to his departure from Turin, the King of Sardinia received the deputation of the Senate, with the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which we gave last week. This address repeated, in other words, the same sentiments expressed in that of the Chamber of Deputies. In the sitting of the 19th the President of the Council announced the intended departure of the King on the following day. Various bills are introduced, among which was one embodying the Extraordinary War Budget, and one for the establish-

ment of a branch of the National Bank at Cagliari. The Chamber decided upon suspending its sittings for a few days, in order to attend the Bureaux, or Committees. During the absence of the King of Sardinia Prince Eugene of Carignan is intrusted with the direction of affairs. Dr. Lanza assumes the direction of the Department of Finance during the absence of Count Cavour.

The *Corriere Mercantile* estimates the deficit of the Piedmontese Budget for 1856 at 28,680,000 francs, assuming that the war shall last. To meet



PLACE VITTORIO EMMANUELE, TURIN.



THE ROYAL PALACE AT TURIN

it the Government intends to contract a loan of 30,000,000 francs, and to apply to the Chambers for permission to raise that sum upon Treasury Bills, in order to have it in its power to choose the most favourable moment for contracting the loan. About 2,500,000 francs of the above sum are to be devoted to public works in the provinces.

We have engraved three Views in Turin, the capital of the Sardinian dominions, and one of the most flourishing cities of Europe. It lies on the left or western bank of the Po, in a wide and fertile valley, between the lower offsets of the Cottian Alps on the west and the hills of Montferrato, the valley opening to the north-east into the wide plain of Lombardy.

Turin is one of the most regularly-built towns in Europe; most of the streets being in straight lines, and intersecting each other at right angles the squares being also of a regular form. The buildings, though massive and lofty, are, generally speaking, plain. The town was formerly surrounded by ramparts, which have been razed of late years, and additional buildings and promenades have been constructed in their place. Several of the principal streets and squares are lined with arcades, which are much frequented.

We have selected one of the principal squares—the *Piazza Vittorio Emanuele*—which is chiefly remarkable for its great extent and regularity, and the fine views which it commands of the Po and the Collina, covered with villas and churches, the *superga* towering over all. At its eastern extremity is the bridge which connects this piazza with the opposite

banks of the Po, just in front of the Church of *La Gran Madre di Dio*. Another principal square is the *Piazza Castello*—so called from an old castle or palace which stands in the middle of it, and which was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Savoy. The northern side of the square is formed by the modern Royal palace—a vast structure, with gardens in the rear. Adjoining to the palace is the Cathedral of *St. Giovanni Battista*, with the annexed handsome rotunda chapel, *Del Sudario*, cased with marble and adorned with gilt bronzes. On the eastern side of the square is the great theatre, constructed by the architect *Alfieri*. Another remarkable building of Turin is the University, built by *Victor Amadeus* at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Turin also contains a great number of churches, but few remarkable for their external architecture.



CATHEDRAL OF ST. GIOVANNI, AT TURIN.

OMER PACHA UNDER THE CAUCASUS: HIS NEW FIELD—MINGRELIA.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE FIRST CAMPAIGN," ETC., PUBLISHED IN THIS JOURNAL.

OMER PACHA'S line or ten months' conflict on both banks of the Danube revealed to the world several of those marked and unusual qualities by which he is distinguished, while to persons of reflection that campaign conveyed the idea that Omer must be a really great general. There is much difference between the two impressions which we have here contrasted. A really great General means something which we could not adequately or worthily describe in less than a good-sized volume, whereas the majority of those who became the admirers of Omer for his marvellous stand in Bulgaria would leave themselves little or nothing to add when once they had pronounced him "a clever fellow." Some perhaps might vary and adorn this elegant encomium by asserting that Omer's "head was rightly screwed on," or might, perhaps, facetiously profess their readiness to lay a wager that he slept with one eye open—commendations all of which would just as freely be applied to some sharp stock-jockey. Nevertheless, as every body knows this is the way in which Omer Pacha (who is a great pet with us, and who, we are convinced, will experience a wonderful welcome in the streets of London, if ever he pays us a visit), this is the style, we say, in which thousands speak of one who ranks among the most extraordinary soldiers the nineteenth century has produced; and, what is still more curious, one whom they believe to be all that is.

When Omer was fighting on the banks of the Danube, two circumstances, quite distinct from that strategy which at once arrested the surprised and admiring attention of all persons in the least conversant with the grand principle of the military art—two adventitious circumstances, we say, increased our wonder. The first was, that Omer literally had to form and organise his army in the very presence of the enemy over whom he nevertheless made it uniformly victorious; the second is, that this enemy was commanded by a succession of able and highly-esteemed chiefs, who all lost their slowly-earned and long-enjoyed reputation the moment they encountered the Commander of the Ottomans—we cannot say the Ottoman Commander, for, as all our readers know, Omer is no Turk, but an adventurer of the sword, a soldier of fortune, who has risen from obscurity to glory and renown by the sheer force of those personal qualities with which Divine Providence has endowed him. Osten Sacken, Liders, Gortschakoff, paled their intellectual fires before the fierce yet steady glare of this new meteor.

When he went to the Crimea, had put Eupatoria in a state of defence, and had beaten off Generals Liprandi and Khruless in a sharp action, he became exceedingly dissatisfied with his position. There was no part for him to play. Such a character rises once through secondary grades, but is afterwards in utility almost lost to a cause if reduced to dependence upon the caprice of others. He is left first, therefore, best alone, therefore best away from such a scene as the Crimea, where he could hope for no greater destiny than that of virtually a Divisional General. But another circumstance aggravated his disquietude—the wretched incompetency of the Turkish commanders in Asia Minor; and he brooded continually over such engagements as those at Gumri and Akhalzik. We may add a third motive, which was probably not without its power over such a spirit as Omer Pacha—that the men who were reported to be the very first of Russian strategists, General Prince Muraviev, had been appointed to succeed Kutlitz in command of the active forces of Georgia; and splendid indeed would be the glory of crushing the dreaded chief whom the Czar preferred to a victorious officer, and whom he had so strangely promoted over the conqueror of the Turkish Selims. If Muraviev depicted his fame, it was clear that fools ought no longer to remain opposed to the Russian in Armenia; for, out of the three original routes by which Russian aggression might ever hope to assail or even to reach the edifice of the Turkish empire, here in Asia the third still remained. The other two, by the Danube and the Euxine, were effectually secured; but the third, we say, remained open, and the ablest officer in the Czar's service was low-disposed to operate at its further extremity. At length Omer fairly quitted the Crimea for Constantinople, where heaven knows what influence had frustrated all his applications for leave for the Asiatic command. On taking leave of his soldiers at Tchouliou and the gorge north-west of the Balda Valley, he told them he would soon return. "If you do not," cried they, "we won't stay here behind you." Omer was magnificently received in Constantinople, and, after some delay, was allowed to take a part of his own army to Asia, provided he could transport them.

The Allied forces were, at this time, drawing very severely upon the services of the fleets, the various expeditionary as well as sanitary movements consequent upon the fall of Sebastopol being in progress. Omer, therefore, had only such assistance to reckon on as would carry his troops and munitions by fractions. He would, we firmly believe, never have gone to the south instead of the Euxine, even could he have conveyed the whole of his army in a single expedition; but, when reduced to transport it by successive detachments, it was out of the question. Meanwhile, Kars was laid pressed, and it may seem strange that Omer should have preferred the eastern coast of the Black Sea for his debarkation. Somewhat full was full three hundred miles of circuitous march from Kars; whereas Batoum, on the confines of Georgia and Asia, was less than a third of the apparent distance. This is true; and a soldier of less penetrating mind than Omer would probably have hurried straight to Batoum, where he would have found himself much nearer to the town of Kars, but much further from its relief. The formidable table-land of Armenia, on which, some six days' march inland, stands Kars, overhung with eminences, presents an uninviting line for trains of cannon, and the weightier lumber of an invading force. Coming by batches, moreover, such a force would soon feel itself the assailant only in name, but struggling for its own life in reality. Muraviev's whole army was hurled from the ramparts of Kars; but the garrison of Kars could not, even after that victory, much less before it, have driven the Russians from their own league, though but half their troops should hold it. The true danger of Muraviev was the precariousness of his own communications, if attacked from Circassia, from Abesia, Mingrelia, then, was the right sphere for Omer Pacha's first advance, strategically speaking; and the desperate resistance offered to his progress by a mere handful of hastily-collected battalions partially composed of militia, and relying on their entrenched position behind the Ingour, shows the extreme jealousy and alarm with which the Russians justly regarded this new enemy and this, to them, fatal movement. Independently of the professional motives thus briefly glanced at, there was, however, the all-important consideration of routing and encouraging the mountain tribes to fresh exertions; and the effects of this precaution of Omer Pacha's will soon be felt—they are likely, in truth, to prove incalculable.

It was inspired by some persons whose judgment is entitled to respect that, once Omer had selected Mingrelia as the vestibule by which he might break into the ancient Georgia, through Imeritia, and so threaten Tiflis and cut off Muraviev not only from the Pass of Dariel but perhaps from the Caspian;—once, we say, this first plan, or outline of plan, was fixed, it was suggested that Omer would have availed himself of the ravage stream of the Rion to penetrate more quickly into the enemy's positions. But any good map will show that this would have been for the soldier who was assailing his opponent's supports to impale his own. From Sevidi, the very column which he has now scattered on the Ingour might have compelled him to retrace his steps or put his whole expedition in jeopardy. It is reported, on the authority of the *Presse d'Orient*, that Prince Muraviev has become insane. Never was soldier, indeed, from whom great achievements had been expected—in a more desperate situation than that in which Omer Pacha's last proceedings have placed this "first of Russian strategists." When, in obedience to political considerations (in order to balance or neutralise the terrible disaster of Sebastopol), he was obliged to hazard the catastrophe of a discomfiture under the walls of the fortress which he had hoped to reduce by famine, his necessities were sufficiently distracting to the apprehension of a mind so essentially military. His tremendous overthrow aggravated his rage and grief. But, when at the very same moment he learned that Omer Pacha, instead of attacking him in front, and thus enabling him to fall back with comparative safety upon the progressively-increasing resources of his own direct supports, was menacing that very line (his only line) over his very fountain-head, he must have seen that his game was gone, and that he who had exploded the reputation of so many other Russian strategists would also terminate the career and ruin the fame of Muraviev.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL BRUAT.—The ship *Ulm*, which arrived at Toulon on Sunday last, brought the melancholy intelligence of the death of Admiral Bruat. This sad event occurred while the French fleet, with the Imperial Guard on board, was leaving the roadstead of Messina, and is attributed to an attack of apoplexy.

The *Monitor* of yesterday officially announces that the blockade of the White Sea was raised by the Allied squadrons on the 9th of October last.

GERMAN LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—At Coblenz there is published a newspaper, called the *Rhein and Moselle Herald*. The conductors of this paper, in their issue of the 14th inst., inform their subscribers that the Government had caused to be intimated to them its decided disapproval of the tone they had taken in discussing the events of the day, and had threatened them with strong measures. The committee of the paper announce that, as they cannot belie their principles, the journal will, on the 31st of December next, cease to appear.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE arrival of not less than £1,160,000 in gold from Australia has led to some activity in the Consoil-market this week, and prices have advanced nearly one per cent. Under the impression that nearly the whole of the above-mentioned large supply of gold would go into the Bank of England, large purchases of Stock have been made for money; whilst the rumours current in certain quarters that a peace with Russia is not far distant have induced numerous parties to purchase largely for the account. We learn, however, that not more than about £600,000 will be retained, as the remainder has already been purchased for the Bank of France. Apart from the premium offered by the directors of that bank, the present price of Australian gold leaves room to send it to Paris as an exchange operation.

Efforts still continue to be made to stop the shipments of silver from this country to India and China, but as yet they have not been successful. The East India Company have given notice of a further reduction of 4d. per rupee for bills on India. The rates are now 2s. 0½d. per rupee for bills on Bengal and Madras, and 2s. 1d. on Bombay. This week £31,000 in silver has arrived from Belgium for transmission to the East by the next packet; but we are informed that the supply from Belgium will shortly cease, as the continued drain is productive of serious inconvenience in that country. There has been a good demand for money, but without leading to any change in the rates of discount. Money is easier in Paris; and the pressure at Hamburg—where money can be had at from 6½ to 6¾ per cent—is gradually subsiding.

The returns of the note circulation of the private and joint-stock banks in England and Wales, during the four weeks ending on the 27th of October, show that £2,338,455 in notes was out—being an increase, compared with the previous month, of £498,806. These banks are still below their fixed issues, £693,120.

English Stocks were firm on Monday, and prices were improving. The Reduced Three per Cent. Consols realized 87½; Consols for Money, 87½; Ditto, for the Account, 87½ to 89; and the New Three per Cent. Consols, 87½ to 88½. Bank Stock was 208 to 209. Long Annuities, 1880, marked 3½; ditto, 1885, 16½. India Bonds were 5s.; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 9s. discount. Exchequer Bonds, 9s. On Tuesday increased firmness was apparent, both as regards demand and value. The Reduced were 87½ to 88; Consols, 87½ to 89; and the New Three per Cent. Consols, 87½ to 88½. Bank Stock, 208½ to 209½; India Stock, 223 to 224½; India Bonds, 5s. to 8s.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 9s. discount; Exchequer Bonds, 9½ to 9s. The Omnium was done at 1½ prem. The market on the following day was decidedly active, and prices were again higher. The Three per Cent. Consols sold at 87½ to 88½; the Reduced, 87½ to 88½; the New Three per Cent. Consols, 87½ to 88½; and Consols for Account, 87½ to 89½. Bank Stock, 208½ to 210. Long Annuities, 1880, 3½ to 3½; ditto, 1885, 16½. India Stock, 223½; India Bonds, 5s.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 9s. discount; Exchequer Bonds were 9½. On Thursday the market was quiet. The Three per Cent. Consols were 87½ for Money, and 87½ for January. The New Three per Cent. Consols were done at 87½ to 88½; and the Reduced 87½ to 88½. Bank Stock, 209 to 210; India Stock, 226; Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 8s.; and India Bonds, 6s. discount.

The dealings in the Foreign House have been rather restricted. Prices, however, have been remarkably steady. Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. Bonds have marked 5½; Ditto Three per Cent. Consols, 87½; Equador Bonds, 5½; Grenada One-and-a-half per Cent. 1½; Ditto, Deferred, 6½; Portuguese Four per Cent. 4½; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cent. 8s.; Sardinian Five per Cent. 6½; Spanish Three per Cent. 3½; Ditto, New Deferred, 2½; Ditto, Passive, 6½; Turkish Six per Cent. 8½; Ditto, New Scrip, 3½; ditto, Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cent. 9½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent. 6½; Ditto, Four per Cent. 6½; Brazilian Five per Cent. Small, 9½; Mexican Three per Cent. 1½.

There has been about an average business doing in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, at very full price. Australia have realised 92; City, 5½; London Chartered, 40; Union of Australia, 63; Ditto New, 8.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have been steady in price; but the transactions in them have been comparatively small. Australian Agricultural have been done at 50; Canada Company's Bonds, 135; Ditto Government Six per Cent. 10s.; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto Preference, 4½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1½; Electric Telegraph, 18s.; East and West India Dock, 120; London Dock, 6½; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 16½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 70; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; Ditto New, 5; Van Diemen's Land, 15½.

A few sales in Canal Shares have been effected, as follows:—Ashton and Oldham, 119; Derby, 84; Grand Junction Guaranteed Six per Cent. 11½; Redditch, 20; Worcester and Birmingham, 19. Berlin Waterworks Shares have realised 7½, East London, 102; Kent, 7½; Southwark, and Vauxhall, 8½; and West Middlesex, 90.

A prospectus has been issued of a new Joint-Stock Banking Company to be established in London and Paris, with a capital of £600,000, in shares of £100 each. The projectors propose to adopt the system of business on the principle of our joint-stock banks, which has met with such wonderful success. When we consider the immense amount of monetary business which is now transacted between the two capitals, and the heavy expense of forwarding remittances through agencies, we have no hesitation in saying that the proposed bank will be invaluable in a commercial point of view, because it will offer advantages to all classes hitherto not enjoyed, though greatly needed. As an investment, the bank promises a large return, from the fact that the operations of both branches will be restricted to legitimate business; and from the circumstance that the French Ministers have promised to give it every support. The directors—whose names are a guarantee for good faith—justly observe that—"Considering the intimate relations which subsist between the two countries, they feel warranted in expressing their conviction that it is difficult to estimate adequately the future magnitude, importance, and advantages—political as well as commercial—of an international banking institution, apportioning equally to Great Britain and France, conducted on the soundest and strictest principles of English banking, and tending to promote the identification of commercial interests, transactions, and feelings, among the people of these two great empires."

Although the business doing in the Railway Share-market has not been extensive, prices have somewhat improved. The "calls" for the present month are unusually heavy, viz., £2,287,400. In December, 1854, they amounted to £207,940; and in the corresponding month in 1853 to £264,496. The total "calls" for this year are thus raised to £15,553,987, against £13,171,642 in 1854, and £11,288,273 in 1853. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 80; Caledonian, 55½; Eastern Counties, 9; East Lancashire, 68; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 16; Great Western, 50½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 76½; London and Blackwall, 6½; London and Brighton, 94½; London and North-Western, 93½; London and South-Western, 55½; Midland, 63½; North British, 26½; North-Eastern Railway Extension, 11½; Ditto, York, 44½; Scottish Midland, 72½.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Buckinghamshire, 92½. **PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Alderney, 106; Ditto (No. 2) Seven per Cent. 105; Great Northern Five per Cent. 105; Ditto Five per Cent. Scrip, 7½; Great Western Four-and-a-half per Cent. 86; Ditto, Chester Five per Cent. 93½; North Staffordshire, 104; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 95; South Devon, 15.

FOREIGN.—Eastern of France, 35; East Indian Five per Cent. 21½; Great Western of Canada Shares, 23; Ditto New, 7½; Madras Extension, 4½. Dealings in Portland Cement Mining Company have been recorded at 13; Coburn Copper, 67; and United Mexican, 4½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Nov. 26.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with English wheat, in very bad condition. All kinds were exceedingly dull in sale, at a decline in 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per quarter. No foreign wheat was offered, and a large quantity was left unsold. In foreign wheat so little was doing that the quotations were almost nominal. Floating cargoes, however, were sold on former terms. Barley ruled very dull, at 2s. per quarter decline. In the value of malt no change took place. Good sound oats realised previous rates; but damp samples were lower to purchase. Beans and peas moved off heavily, at 1s. 2s. per quarter less money, and country flour was 2s. per sack cheaper.

WHEAT.—The supplies of grain here to-day were chiefly the refuse of Monday, and the trade generally ruled dull at that day's decline in value. **English.**—White, Essex and Kent, red, 62s. to 63s.; ditto, white, 67s. to 68s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 60s. to 61s.; rye, 50s. to 51s.; grinding barley, 37s. to 40s.; distilling ditto, 40s. to 42s.; mashing ditto, 40s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s. to 82s.; brown ditto, 6s. to 7s.; Kingston and Weymouth, 77s. to 80s.; Chevalier, 82s. to 85s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 27s. to 28s.; potato ditto, 31s. to 35s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 26s.; tick beans, 41s. to 47s.; grey, 42s. to 44s.; maple, 42s. to 47s.; white, 50s. to 52s.; rollers, 50s. to 55s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 7s. to 7½; Suffolk, 5s. to 5½; Stockton and Yorkshire, 5s. to 6s. per 70 lbs. American flour, 12s. to 13s. per barrel.

SEEDS.—Clover seed is in good request, and rather dearer. Trefoil moved off steadily, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Linseed and cakes are rather brisk. **Linnseed.**—English, crushing, 7s. to 8s.; Mediterranean, 7s. to 8s.; humped, 5s. to 6s. per quarter. **Coriander.**—5s. to 3s. per cwt. **Brown mustard-seed,** 12s. to 20s.; **white,** 10s. to 11s.; **turns,** 6s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. **English rapeseed,** 30s. to 31s. per quarter. **Linseed cakes,** English, 41s. 4s. to 41s. 6s.; ditto, foreign, 41s. 10s. to 41s. 10s.; **rape cakes,** 47s. 10s. to 48s. per ton. **Canary,** 6s. to 6s. per quarter.

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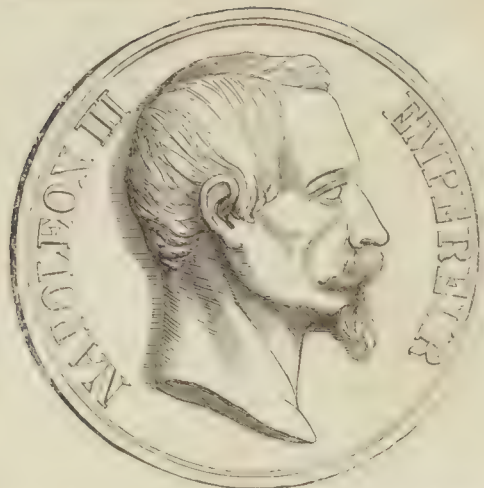
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ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY RIGHTS OF CHOICE.—THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—At the Third Annual Meeting at Exeter-hall, on **THURSDAY**, December 13th, at Three o'clock, the **Thirty-first Public Drawing for Rights of Choice** will take place. The Estates preparing for allotment early in the year are **WIMBORNE** (Dorset), **WIMBORNE** (South Essex), and **Lincoln** (Lincolnshire). Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of other eligible estates. All Shares taken prior to the drawing will be included in the advantages thereof. The first payment on a single share is 10s. and the Monthly Subscription afterwards is 2s. For prospectuses apply to
CHARLES LEWIS GUNDELSEN, Secretary.



PARIS EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL.—(SEE PAGE 646.)



(Continued from page 646.)

those two tails which are sometimes, wrongly, added; 4, or a pair of cuffs which screen the wrist and the front of the arms.

We can as yet only give very imperfect notions of the costumes that will be adopted for ball-dresses. Feathers of all kinds are being prepared as trimmings for robes. They are placed *à plat*. Others, for the dresses of young girls, are made of swan's-down. Bonnets are trimmed upon the edge *à plat*; and, at the same time, with tufts placed close to the top. Next come a host of charming patterns for ball head-dresses—*Marabouts*, *Plumes d'Autriche*, *Folettes*, *Esprits*, *Oiseaux*, and *Aigrettes*, of varied tints, which will, perhaps, throw into the shade artificial flowers of the usual materials; for, at the late Exhibition, we admired flowers made of feathers of natural colours, which are much softer and more graceful for the complexion than factitious shades, however successful they may be.

Bonnets are still worn as small as ever, and have *bavolets* as large. They are worn of velvet for walking-dresses, with plumes, flowers, or velvet. For the theatre or visits, bonnets are made of white gauze, embroidered either with *petit pois* or pretty running patterns; or, again, with squares of very narrow white velvet, or silk chenille, forming a network upon the soft ground. The front is then ornamented with white blonde and tulle, mingled with a few flowers, white or red, and also with some black velvet, which, by-the-way, forms part of almost all winter ornaments, and this is worn without being in mourning. The sleeves have varied very little; only, for the winter, those intended for walking are close, with several rows of flounces trimmed with rich embroidery and Alençon lace.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Bonnet of maroon velvet, with crown of white tulle, ornamented with maroon velvet, with bows on each side and a tuft of feathers. Mantle, arranged with black velvet and fitting into the waist with corsage orna-

ments, forming a pelerine, black satin ribbons placed at the top of a round scalloped lace, and which support a silk fringe. The sleeves, as well as the bottom of the mantle, which is quite closed in front, are ornamented to correspond. Plain robe or skirt of *satin ture* with wide black satin stripes. The bottom is blue or maroon, with other satin stripes, forming squares.

Boy.—Black velvet cap, with a bow of Scotch ribbon placed at the side, just where the shade terminates. Mantle of dark green velvet, trimmed with silk galons of the same shade, or black—Scotch plaid.

Girl.—Bonnet with velvet ornaments. Robe of plain blue poplin, trimmed with a wide piece of black velvet, forming above an undulated trimming upon the skirt. The corsage closes straight in front, with malachite buttons. On each side, and forming braces, is a similar velvet ornament, beginning at the point of the corsage and joining the belt behind. Pelerine of poplin, similar, and ornamented the same. Little trousers, ornamented with embroidery *à l'Anglaise*; and long grey cloth gaiters, or black ones, to the knees.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

THE WEST KENT LIGHT INFANTRY.

On Wednesday week the impressive ceremony of presenting new colours to the West Kent Light Infantry took place on the regimental parade at Aldershot. In the absence of Lady Julia Cornwallis, whose gift the colours are, General Knollys officiated, and explained that her Ladyship was prevented from being present by family affliction, consequent on the loss of relatives in the Crimea. The men were drawn up so as to form three sides of a square, and, after the colours had been blessed by the chaplain, the General, in spirited and appropriate language, committed them to the care of the regiment, the discipline and good conduct of which, while in camp, he warmly and deservedly eulogised. At the close of the ceremonial, Sir T. M. Wilson, the Colonel, and his officers, entertained General Knollys and the friends who were present at luncheon in the mess-room.



PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE WEST KENT LIGHT INFANTRY, AT ALDERSHOT.

VISCOUNT CANNING,
THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENE-
RAL OF INDIA.

WHEN the nobleman who forms the subject of this sketch was first nominated to the high and responsible post of Governor-General of India, it was at once remembered that, by a singular coincidence, the same office had been offered to his father. It is one which the popular opinion always designates for some statesman of talent and position, who, from some cause or other, either stands in the way of mere party movements, or who has been unlucky in provoking public discontent by partial failures in Parliamentary or Ministerial life; or for whose soaring ambition the sphere of home politics is too contracted. At the period to which we refer the liberal and statesman-like views which George Canning was endeavouring to graft on the traditional prejudices of his party rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to the great bulk of the Tories. It was natural, therefore, that he should desire to escape from the unsatisfactory position in which he found himself, as well as that his political associates, to whom his presence was an obstruction, should desire to facilitate his wishes. It was under these circumstances that the Governor-Generalship of India was thought of for Canning—we believe actually accepted by him—as a sort of splendid exile, as well as a field in which his peculiar genius would find full scope for action. It is not a little remarkable that rumour should have assigned a similar end to the political career of Mr. Disraeli, at a time when the return of his party to power seemed probable, while his position and claims appeared likely to cause embarrassment.

To do recent Ministries of this country justice, they appear to have been guided by higher objects in their choice of statesmen to fill this high post, than those considerations of mere convenience which public opinion usually attributed to their predecessors. The appointment of Lord Ellenborough, for instance, although distasteful to persons who ultimately succeeded in effecting his downfall, was certainly justified by his many brilliant qualities, and a general character which fitted him to exercise dominion in the East. The selection of Lord Hardinge, in like manner, proved that a higher estimate was set than formerly upon the duties and demands of the Governor-Generalship; and if, when Lord Dalhousie was first appointed, it appeared that some secret influence must have regulated the choice of the Government, his subsequent conduct, while in the possession of power, has proved that that selection was made with great sagacity and knowledge of character. That Lord Canning should have been chosen to follow a line of men so distinguished is to him complimentary in the highest degree, indicating as it does Lord Palmerston's belief that he possesses those sound and commanding qualities which are now admitted to be necessary in the holder of the office of Viceroy in India. Lord Canning's antecedents in relation to our domestic politics much resemble those of Lord Dalhousie. He has never been a violent politician or an active partisan, but has always shown a capacity for business—a clear head, much application, and

a trained and philosophic spirit. Bearing such a name he could scarcely fail to be emulous of distinction, and he has, of course, been much helped in his career by the prepossessions entertained on his behalf by men of all parties. He has also enjoyed in an eminent degree the favour of the Court.

From September, 1841, until January, 1846, Viscount Canning continued to fulfil the duties of his Under-Secretaryship. In the March following, on a partial reconstruction of Sir Robert's Peel's Administration, necessitated by the repeal of the Corn-laws, Lord Canning was promoted

Lord Canning first entered public life in the year 1836, when he had attained his twenty-fourth year. He is the second son of the celebrated George Canning, by the third daughter of Major-General John Scott, of Balcomie, Fifeshire. Lord Canning was born in the year 1812, at Gloster-lodge, Brompton. After having been at Eton, he went to Christ Church College, Oxford, where he much distinguished himself, being a first-class man in classics, and a second in mathematics. This was in the year 1833. In the following year he married the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Lord Stuart de Rothsay, who was his junior by five years. Lady Canning was early appointed a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, and has ever enjoyed an especial share of her Majesty's favour. In August, 1836, Lord (then Mr.) Canning, was elected Member of Parliament for Warwickshire, and he continued to sit for the county till the following March when he succeeded to the peerage.

The reader is aware of all the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Canning, and of the demonstrations of gratitude made by the nation, recognising his brilliant qualities and eminent services. Besides the gift of a pension, the widow of the deceased statesman received high rank in the peerage, with remainder to her sons. Viscountess Canning continued to enjoy her title, from its creation in 1828, to her death in 1837, when she was succeeded by her second son, the elder having died young. Lord Canning now entered the House of Peers, where he early attracted the notice of the leading statesmen of the day, who appear to have entertained some doubts as to the banner under which he would range himself. Occasional speeches, in which he displayed much good sense and general knowledge, and showed more especially that he had followed in the direction of his father's most distinguished preferences, led to a very high opinion of his abilities by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. We believe, also, that the position of Lady Canning at the Palace, and the evidences of political sagacity he had himself displayed, led to his Lordship being occasionally consulted on matters connected with Ministerial arrangements. At a later period, his name came prominently before the public in a transaction of the kind, in which he appears to have borne himself to the satisfaction of all parties.

Considering the strong (political) antagonism that prevailed between the late George Canning and his long-time colleague but some-time rival, Peel; it was generally remarked as a singular coincidence that it should have been under Sir Robert Peel that he first took office. This he did on the accession of the deceased statesman to office in September, 1841. He was then made Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—a post which frequently imposed on him the task of answering for the Ministry in the Upper House, and this he always did with great discretion and ability.



THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, VISCOUNT CANNING.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



A STREET IN CALCUTTA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

to the higher post of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests—with, if we remember rightly, a seat in the Cabinet. In this office he gave great satisfaction. On the downfall of Sir R. Peel in July, 1846, Lord Canning accompanied his chief into retirement, only occasionally addressing the House of Lords, and then chiefly on matters connected with the duties of his late office. He continued to attach himself to the fortunes of what was termed the Peel party; and, when Lord Aberdeen came in as Premier of the Coalition Ministry, the noble Viscount accepted office as

The change in the Coalition Ministry, which resulted in the accession of Lord Palmerston to the Premiership, while it made no alteration in the official position of Lord Canning, gave occasion for another signal comcomentary or political antagonisms and friendships. Sir Robert Peel had been denounced by the leaders of the "country party" as having betrayed George Canning, yet the son of that statesman, as we have seen, first took office under the right hon. Baronet. Lord Palmerston, on the other hand, though from 1829 a steady opponent of Sir Robert Peel, whether as a Minister or a party chief, had ever been regarded as a kind of political pupil of Canning, whose general principles of foreign policy he was understood to wish to carry out. It was a striking instance of the truth of Shakespeare's saying that the "whirligig of time doth bring round his revenges," that it should at last have fallen to the lot of Lord Palmerston to be able to offer to the son of his ancient chief that post—the Governor-Generalship of India—which the father at one time was on the point of filling. From the speech made by the noble Viscount on the occasion of the dinner given to him according to custom, on the occasion of his appointment, there is every reason to believe that the good sense and the habits of business acquired during his official life here, are not his only claims to guide the affairs of our Indian empire, but that he has devoted much time and study to the difficult task of mastering the knowledge necessary to render him a good Viceroy of that great appendage to the possessions of the Crown.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning, attended by their suite, and accompanied by Lord de Tabley and Mr. Alexander, sailed from England on Tuesday morning, en route for Marseilles and India.

Beneath the Portrait of the new Governor-General is engraved upon the preceding page a View of a principal street in Calcutta, the seat of the Government, and the principal place of the Presidency of Bengal. Its extent along the bank of the Hooghly, from north to south, is about four miles and a half, and its breadth from the Circular Road measures about a mile and a half; the entire site, which comprises an area of nearly eight square miles, being inclosed between the river and the line of the old intrenchment known as the Mahratta Ditch. The city is thus described by Thornton:—

The approach to Calcutta by the river from the sea is marked by a series of elegant mansions at Garden Reach, surrounded by lawns which descend to the water's edge. Of this point anchorage is afforded to the magnificent steamers plying between Suez and Calcutta, by means of which the semi-daily communication with Europe is carried on. A little to the north of Garden Reach are situated the Government dockyards; above these, the canal designated Tolly's Nullah forms a junction with the river. To this succeeds the Arsenal, and still higher up is Fort William. From this point the appearance of Calcutta becomes grand and imposing. Heber, writing thirty years ago, describes the scene from the fort as striking, "having on the left the Hooghly, with its forests of masts and sail seen through the stems of a double row of trees. On the right is the district called Chowringhee, lately a mere scattered suburb, but now almost as closely built as, and very little less extensive than, Calcutta. In front is the Esplanade, containing the Town-hall, the Government-house, and many handsome private dwellings, the whole so like some parts of Petersburg that it was hardly possible to fancy myself anywhere else." Above the Esplanade, on the river-bank, is Chandpaul Ghaut, the principal landing-place of the city; and from this point a noble strand extends northwards, along which are many fine buildings, including the Custom-house, the New Mint, and other Government offices. Many ghats, or landing-places, communicate with various parts of the town; and finally the Circular Canal bounds the metropolis at its northern extremity, and separates it from the suburb of Chitpore. A line intersecting the city eastward from Behee Ross Ghaut, on the river-bank, to the Upper Circular Road, may be regarded as the boundary between the native and European divisions; the northern portion including the area appropriated to the native population, and the southern comprehending the space occupied by the European community. One point of difference, however, observable in the two localities is, that a considerable part of the European division is inhabited by "natives, chiefly Mussulmans and the lower castes of Hindoos, while very few Christians have their abode in the native quarter." In this last-mentioned division the streets, narrow in most Oriental towns, are narrow, though the houses of the wealthier classes are lofty. Some few are built in the form of a hollow square, with an area of from fifty to a hundred feet each way, which, when lighted up on the occasion of festivals, has a handsome appearance. The other division is European in character and appearance, as well as in population. It has a steady and court-like the one intersected by several noble streets, and the other alternated with the residences of Government functionaries and opulent merchants. In this latter quarter, which is called Chowringhee, the houses are constructed in the Grecian style of building, ornamented with spacious verandahs, and from their imposing exterior Calcutta has not unusually been dignified by the appellation of the "City of Palaces." Between Chowringhee and the river an extensive space intervenes, designated the Esplanade, on which is situated Fort William. Owing to its brackish character, the water of the river is unfit for general use, and the chief dependence for a wholesome supply of this necessary of life rests upon artificial tanks, which obtain their stores from the periodical rains. The number of these reservoirs, public and private, which have been constructed in various parts of the city, amounts to 1043. Fifteen of them are public tanks.

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

PRESSURE for space compels us to postpone our "MEMORABILIA" until next week. In the mean time we have to acknowledge the receipt of communications from the following correspondents, all of which shall receive attention:—

J. Kennedy Baillie; D. D.; C. M. Ingleby; D. Nimbault; W. Chappell; Dr. Kendrick, Warrington; W. Newton; York; S. Driver, Chertsey; E. Ormer; Clericus; Bristol; H. E. I.; H. L. C.; Jas. A.; Delta; T. Hervey; Alton; E. F. K.; Clare Hall, Cambridge; Bern; Porcelaine; London Stone; H. M.; York; George Daniel, Canonbury; Nantius; R. V.; Pontefract; K. S.; Brasenose, Oxford; A. Native; "Old Cross;" Leck; Porson; C. W. D. Granard; J. M. L. W.; Longford; Derbyshire; W. T.; Malvern Link; H. T.; Exeter; J. T. Rowland, Dublin; W. Wood, Ipswich; S. T. H.; W. J. B.; T. Purland; C. J. H. C.; Agnes; Halifax; Mackenzie Walcott; M. A.; S. Grice, Castleford; Scotas, Bridge of Allan; A. Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge; J. H.; Manchester; T. J. Buckton, Litchfield; G.; An Original Subscriber; J. P. D.; John Farquhar, Bridgewater; Montague; J. R. B.; John Evans, Shrewsbury; F. L.; A. Lover of Old Customs; T. H. Colmer; A. S. H.; Sphynx; Eureka; W. P. Henning, Dorsetshire; M. D.; Lramington. The correspondent who sent us the epitaph on Frances Harding is requested to write again, stating where the gravestone is to be seen, whether the inscription is accurately copied in respect to the relative space occupied by each line, and how much in width of the stone is so far decayed as to render the words thereon illegible. The inscription should be so copied that the last legible letter on each line should come under that of the line preceding. Some are evidently obliterated. The last line but one looks like the name of a place. Is there any local name which it resembles?—D. D.—We need hardly say that the small collection of letters alluded to of Swift, and Addison, and Gay—"supposed to have been never printed"—will be a most acceptable boon.

A FRENCH OPINION ON THE ANGO-AMERICAN QUESTION.—The following has been received from an American in London, in a letter, protesting against the notion, that the United States has any sympathy for Russia; but at the same time confessing that American citizens do look with some apprehension at the possible consequences of the Anglo-French alliance. It, when the present war comes to an end, and Russia and France are left as the only two nations in the world may be dangerous to American interests. Two correspondents ask whether, as an ardent supporter of liberty, the *Siecle* does not see matter for serious reflection in the perspective to which he alludes? The *Siecle* at considerable length answers that the alarms in question are groundless. France and England, although sincere friends, have separate interests, which is not to be supposed either of them will lose sight of. England would never be a party to such a resettlement of Europe as should make France master of the Continent; and France would never concur in the annihilation of the secondary maritime Powers, or in any measures to check the progress of American shipping. In the opinion of the *Siecle* the different genius of the French and English people is a sufficient guarantee against any serious abuse of their combined power. The United States could not do better than join the alliance, in which they would have been welcome partners from the first, and which is still open to them.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Q. Sebastopol, DELTA, and others.—ENIGMA No. 929.—The solution of this Problem involves many variations that they would occupy a third of a column if given in full. The following are the leading ones:—

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to K 2nd (ch) K takes Kt, or (a) (b) 1. Q to K 6th (ch) K to Q 3rd, or (c)
2. Q to K 1st (ch) And mates next move. 2. Q to K 6th (ch) K to Q 5th
(A) 1. Q to K 7th (ch) K to Q 3rd, or (b) (c) 1. Q to K 6th (ch) K to Q 5th
2. Q to K 7th (ch) And mates next move. And mates next move.

MASCHERON CHESS CLUB.—"A member of the Manchester Chess-club wishes to correct an impression which a contemporary's account of the play between the Rev. J. Owen and Mr. Kipping is likely to produce, and begs to forward a detailed statement of all the games and matches these gentlemen have played together." From the record sent it appears that Mr. Owen has gained in a twenty-six games, and Mr. Kipping twenty, and one game has been drawn.

F. T. Derby.—Have you added a Black Rook at Black K 6th's 6th, as we have twice recommended? With that addition the mate is not very difficult. It begins:—1. K to K 1st (ch). 2. K to K 3rd (double ch), &c.

THE SISTERS.—1. In Problem No. 613, Mate cannot possibly be given in less than the stipulated number of moves, which is five, if Black plays the best defence; and it is on the presumption that the best defence will be made that problems are composed. 2. No in No. 588. If mate could be given as you suggest, the Problem would, of course, be worthless; but you omit to observe that if the White Rook checks at K 1th, the Black Kt can capture it.

DELTA, Bath.—The key-moves Enigma 955: 1. K to Q 1st sq. 2. B to K 2nd sq. 3. B to K 3rd sq. 4. B to K 4th sq. 5. B to K 5th sq. 6. B to K 6th sq. 7. B to K 7th sq. 8. B to K 8th sq. 9. B to K 9th sq. 10. B to K 10th sq. 11. B to K 11th sq. 12. B to K 12th sq. 13. B to K 13th sq. 14. B to K 14th sq. 15. B to K 15th sq. 16. B to K 16th sq. 17. B to K 17th sq. 18. B to K 18th sq. 19. B to K 19th sq. 20. B to K 20th sq. 21. B to K 21st sq. 22. B to K 22nd sq. 23. B to K 23rd sq. 24. B to K 24th sq. 25. B to K 25th sq. 26. B to K 26th sq. 27. B to K 27th sq. 28. B to K 28th sq. 29. B to K 29th sq. 30. B to K 30th sq. 31. B to K 31st sq. 32. B to K 32nd sq. 33. B to K 33rd sq. 34. B to K 34th sq. 35. B to K 35th sq. 36. B to K 36th sq. 37. B to K 37th sq. 38. B to K 38th sq. 39. B to K 39th sq. 40. B to K 40th sq. 41. B to K 41st sq. 42. B to K 42nd sq. 43. B to K 43rd sq. 44. B to K 44th sq. 45. B to K 45th sq. 46. B to K 46th sq. 47. B to K 47th sq. 48. B to K 48th sq. 49. 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PROTEST AGAINST THE BANK CHARTER ACT OF 1844.

THE parties who have convened the meeting to be held at the London Tavern on the 5th of December intend to propose a distinctive plan of Monetary Reform, of which we are enabled to give the substance. The first proposition refers to imperial money, to be issued by the Crown with the sanction of Parliament. Its amount will be limited, from year to year, to the annual amount of taxation. It will derive its value from the authority of the State which calls it into existence, and be declared legal tender. In this money the Crown will pay its debts and receive its taxes. If any person wishes to buy gold with this money he will be able to do so by purchasing that commodity at its market price.

The second proposition relates to commercial money, which will be issued by private banks giving security to Government. The issues of these establishments will be limited to two-thirds or three-fourths of the securities lodged. Government will fabricate their notes, which will bear a distinctive die, and they will be declared legal tender. In the event of bankruptcy Government will be empowered to sell the securities, so that every holder of the notes will be guaranteed twenty shillings in the pound.

Imperial and commercial money are designed exclusively for domestic purposes, and their main excellence will consist in the being *valueless abroad*, while they are *valuable at home*. The one as the instrument of taxation, the other as the instrument of internal trade, both would constantly remain among ourselves, uninterruptedly discharging the functions for which they were created. The Bank "screw" would cease to exist, and prices would rule at an equitable rate. Panics would be at an end, for our legal tender would never be exported.

Under this system gold would be restored to its natural character as a commodity, and, in common with every other commodity, would find its market price in imperial or commercial money under the law of supply and demand. It would no longer be fixed in price, as it is now, because it would no longer bear a moneyed denomination. Not an ounce of gold would be needed in any of our home transactions. By being thus economised, we should always have an abundance of gold to pay any adverse balance of foreign trade, to purchase breadstuffs in time of scarcity, and to grant foreign loans in time of war.

Such is an outline of the plans which will be proposed at the London Tavern meeting, and we will take this opportunity of directing the attention of our readers to the opinions of some of our most eminent merchants and bankers who have condemned the Act of 1844.

Writing on the crisis of 1847, the late Lord Ashburton referred to the Act in the following terms:—"Nothing can be more absurdly posterous than to substitute machinery in such a case for human intelligence. A very short time ago the interest of money was 2½ to 3 per cent. Every body found it difficult to employ their capital; now nobody can obtain capital for the best security under 8, 10, and even 12 per cent. The stagnation of the most legitimate trade is complete; the manufacturer stops his works; the Minister is obliged to double the interest of his Exchequer Bills."

When examined before the Lords' Committee in 1848, Mr. Samuel Gurney, the most extensive bill-broker in London, said:—"I have no hesitation in stating that, in my opinion, the Treasury letter of the 25th October, 1847, virtually annulled the Bill of 1844, and saved the country from an almost universal stoppage of payment, in which the banking department of the Bank of England would have been included. In my judgment the Act has failed in securing safety, and has a tendency to create, confirm, and increase panic."

Mr. George Carr Glyn gave the following evidence before the same Committee:—"I am free to admit that after the passing of the Act of 1844 I was inclined to think that it was a very fair experiment, and it was not until I saw the operation of it last year that I altered my views." He then observed that the Act "had decidedly failed;" and upon being questioned as to the loss of property and the diminution of capital to the London commercial body in 1847, he describes them "as very considerable indeed; beyond anything in my experience, certainly."

Mr. Lister stated "there was a panic throughout the country; people thought they were in an iron cage; that iron cage was the Act of 1844."

It would be easy to extend this condemnatory evidence by quoting from the testimony of Mr. Horsley Palmer, Mr. Bevan, Mr. Bates, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Birkbeck—this last gentleman being the delegated representative of the country bankers. We must not, however, omit the high authority of Mr. Tooke, who denounced the Act of 1844 "as one of the most wanton, ill-advised, pedantic, and rash pieces of legislation that has come within my observation;" and he adds "that the vaunted principles of the measure are entirely destitute of any foundation in fact or in reasoning."

With such evidence from such eminent authorities, all practically versed in business, surely a case for inquiry is, to say the least, fairly established. In 1847 we were at peace, and yet the Bank was only saved from stopping payment by the suspension of the Act, which had prostrated the fortunes of thousands of honourable, prudent, and experienced traders; now we are in a state of war, which requires gold to be sent to the East, and we may soon be called to export that metal to America in payment of breadstuffs. How, then, can we hope to retain a sufficiency of legal tender to carry on our home trade and our foreign commerce? An increased revenue, the result of increased taxation, can only be raised by an increased production and consumption of commodities; but since profits must disappear under heavy rates of discount, and wages must be lowered, or wholly cease when trade does not yield a fair return for capital and labour, the sources of revenue must fail, and the public treasury remain un replenished.

In the second report on Banks of Issue, Mr. Gilbert, the chief Director of the London and Westminster Bank, gave the following evidence:—"In time of war I should stop payment at once. It would be better to stop payment before the gold was gone than afterwards. I stated that if I were Prime Minister I would, immediately on the commencement of war, issue an order in Council for the Bank to stop payment. I stated also that I spoke as a politician, not as a banker. The only war that has occurred in my memory is the war of twenty years with France: that is the war to which I referred. Now, under such a war as that it appeared to me that a suspension of cash payments would be inevitable. I recollect some time ago investigating the circumstances attending the suspension of cash payments in 1797. I came to the conclusion that under the circumstances a suspension of cash payments was not a matter of choice, but of necessity. That is the opinion at which I arrived after a careful investigation of the circumstances: it has since been confirmed by the writings of Mr. McCulloch."

A flippant criticism inspired by egotism affects to sneer at all who denounce the Act of 1844, designating them "mere dreamers;" but the names we have cited effectually silence this silly attempt at abusing public credulity. The Currency Congress need not blush for a cause so ably defended, and perseverance alone is wanting to ensure a decided victory. At this crisis the operatives of Manchester have suspended

their labour, refusing to work for reduced wages, while the plea of the masters is that they cannot realise a fair profit. Thus the two parties are in antagonism, neither of them perceiving that the common enemy of both is bullionism. That business is unremunerating in the metropolis of manufactures is not surprising when discounts range from seven to twelve per cent, according to the date of bills; but the very nature of the evil points to the remedy. When the Bank of England recently made a difference of one per cent between bills at sixty and ninety days, it struck a blow at the course of trade which has existed as long as the Bank itself; for among traders the rule has always been, after what is called the "settlement," for the buyer to give a bill at three months. The Bank by its new arrangement has in the most arbitrary manner cut off one month from the credit; while long-dated bills in the commerce of China, India, and Australia are subject to a rate of discount which transfers the whole profit of the merchant into the till of the banker.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE frigate building on the slip in Pembroke Dockyard lately occupied by the *Sutlej* is of 60 guns, and, being one of the newly-improved fifties, her length is very great—240 feet—sixty feet longer than her predecessor on the stocks. This fact will show the increased size which is now given to our present vessels of war. Additional shipwrights, sawyers, and mechanics have been added to the dockyard strength at Pembroke, and great exertions are to be made for the spring.

THE Observatory telegraph at Milford Haven is near completion. This is to be the link between the forts of Thorn Island, the Point Battery at Dale, the martello on the Stack-rock, and the dockyard, so that a rapid communication between all the defences of the Haven can at once be secured.

It is understood that Government have in contemplation the erection of large and commodious permanent barracks, to accommodate at least 5000 men near the present fortified barracks on Llanryth-hill. A large building has for some time been marked on the plans, and the want of accommodation is much felt.

THE barque *Mohawk*, with a general cargo of provisions from the Royal William Victualling-yard, Plymouth, sailed for Balaklava on Saturday. The barque *Lady Wharncliffe*, the brig *Alfred*, and the barque *Ameida* are being laden for the same destination. In consequence of the great demand, instructions have been received at Plymouth yard from the Admiralty to roast coffee day and night until further orders.

THE authorities at the Horse Guards have just issued another memorandum relating to instruction in musketry, in addition to the memorandum laying down regulations for the organisation of the corps of instructors in musketry, issued a short time ago. The memorandum details various rules which the Commander-in-Chief directs to be strictly observed with a view to efficient instruction in the use of the rifle. The course of instruction is to commence in every battalion or depot on or before the 15th of March in each year, so that it may be finished by the time the autumn half-yearly inspection takes place.

THE 12th Regiment, 2nd Battalion, from the Cape of Good Hope, and the 54th and 66th, from Gibraltar, will shortly embark for the Crimea. These corps consist principally of old soldiers. They will be relieved by Militia regiments.

CAPTAIN TWYDEN, 55th Regiment, is under orders to leave Hythe for the Crimea, to assist Colonel Kennedy at the School of Musketry about to be established there.

THE average weekly number of recruits joining at Chatham is fifty. About 4000 young men, after completing their drill, are annually sent from Chatham—2500 to India and the Colonies, 700 volunteers to different corps, the regiments coming home taking the remainder.

THE Minister of War at Turin, in order to favour enrolments in the Anglo-Italian Legion, has decided that officers of the Sardinian army now in the receipt of pensions who enter that corps shall not lose either their pensions or the rank which they had attained.

THE mortar-vessel launched from the building-yard of Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, last week, is the first English mortar-boat built of iron; and, if the experiments immediately to be tried upon her answer the anticipations of the Admiralty officials, it is said that a large order will be given for the construction of more upon the same principle. Mr. Laird is also constructing fourteen wooden steam crew gunboats, of 240 tons each, and about 60-horse power. They will be similar in size and armament to the *Lyons*, *Arrow*, *Viper*, *Snake*, *Beagle*, and other boats which have become famous in the history of the naval operations of this war. Mr. Laird is building seven of these boats at his yard on the margin of the Great Float at Birkenhead, and seven on the Liverpool side. Although the order for them was only received from the Admiralty six weeks ago, already about 1000 feet of building sheds have been erected at these yards and fitted with gas, so that the men can work at the vessels night and day. Four of the boats are well advanced in frame, and the whole are to be ready for sea by March next.

MR. DOUGLAS, of the Stratheden Foundry, Cupar Fife, has recently received an order from Government for a large supply of bomb-shells. No specified number is mentioned in the contract, the directions being to manufacture as many as possible, and to continue doing so until orders to the contrary are received. Falkirk Foundry has furnished more shells than all the others in the United Kingdom. About eight months since the Messrs. Kennard, of the Falkirk Ironworks, entered into a contract with Government to supply shells for the Crimea, and since that period they, with a staff of nearly 200 workmen, have been engaged night and day in executing their orders. This maximum weight of shell manufactured daily of all sizes has been about 155 tons; and so great was the demand for some time previous to the fall of Sebastopol for these destructive missiles, that the Messrs. Kennard had received instructions from Government to supply them at the rate of 200 tons daily; and they, we have ascertained, had made extensive additions to their works to enable them to produce this extraordinary quantity. The following are the quantities of shells of the larger sizes which have been turned out since the commencement of the contract:—13 inches, 120,000, 11,000 tons weight; 10 inches, 90,000, 4000 tons weight; 8 inches, 60,000, 1500 tons weight; total, 270,000, 16,500 tons weight. If we add to the above number the shells of various sizes the quantities of which we have not been able to ascertain, we are certain we are within the mark when we say that the entire number cast at the Falkirk Ironworks must have amounted to upwards of 300,000, representing a weight of upwards of 17,000 tons.

THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.—The new Concordat meets with no mercy at the hands of the German journalists, who view it in exactly the same light as it is regarded by at least two-thirds of the population of this empire. The organs of the clerical party in Germany are at great pains to show that the close union between the Church of Rome and the sword of Austria is a death-blow to the machinations of the revolutionary faction in Italy; but lay Conservatives predict that, sooner or later, the Concordat will lead to the downfall of the Austrian empire. The effect produced on the people by the convention with Rome is so extremely unfavourable, that the heads of the Church have directed their subordinates to act with extreme circumspection, "and gradually to accustom their flocks to the new order of things."—*Letter from Vienna.*

Twelve hundred pounds have been voted out of the Doncaster borough fund for the next Doncaster races.

The hills in the neighbourhood of Coombe St. Nicholas, Chard, Somerset, were covered with snow to some depth on Wednesday, the 21st ult.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

NEVER, probably, since the "siege of Troy divine," have the interests and the destinies of the civilised world been longer concentrated within so limited an area as in the months that have elapsed since the Allies first landed at Eupatoria. Within a few days of that event, indeed, the arena of strife became yet more narrowly contracted. The battle of the Alma was fought and won—the ever-famous flank march was successfully accomplished—the British forces established their point d'appui at Balaklava; the French occupied Kamiesh harbour: both armies conjointly pitched their tents on the elevated plateau to the south of Sebastopol, and opened their first approaches on that side of the doomed fortress. Thenceforward the catastrophes of the world-drama there to be played out were limited to a very confined arena. Within a quadrilateral site of ground, whose utmost limits might be measured by a line of twelve or fourteen miles to the side, battle after battle was fought and won in the great cause of Civilisation and Progress versus Aggressive Barbarism; and as, we hope, the future fortunes of Europe secured alike from the diplomatic enterprise of ambitious Czars and the material débacles of Muscovite hordes.

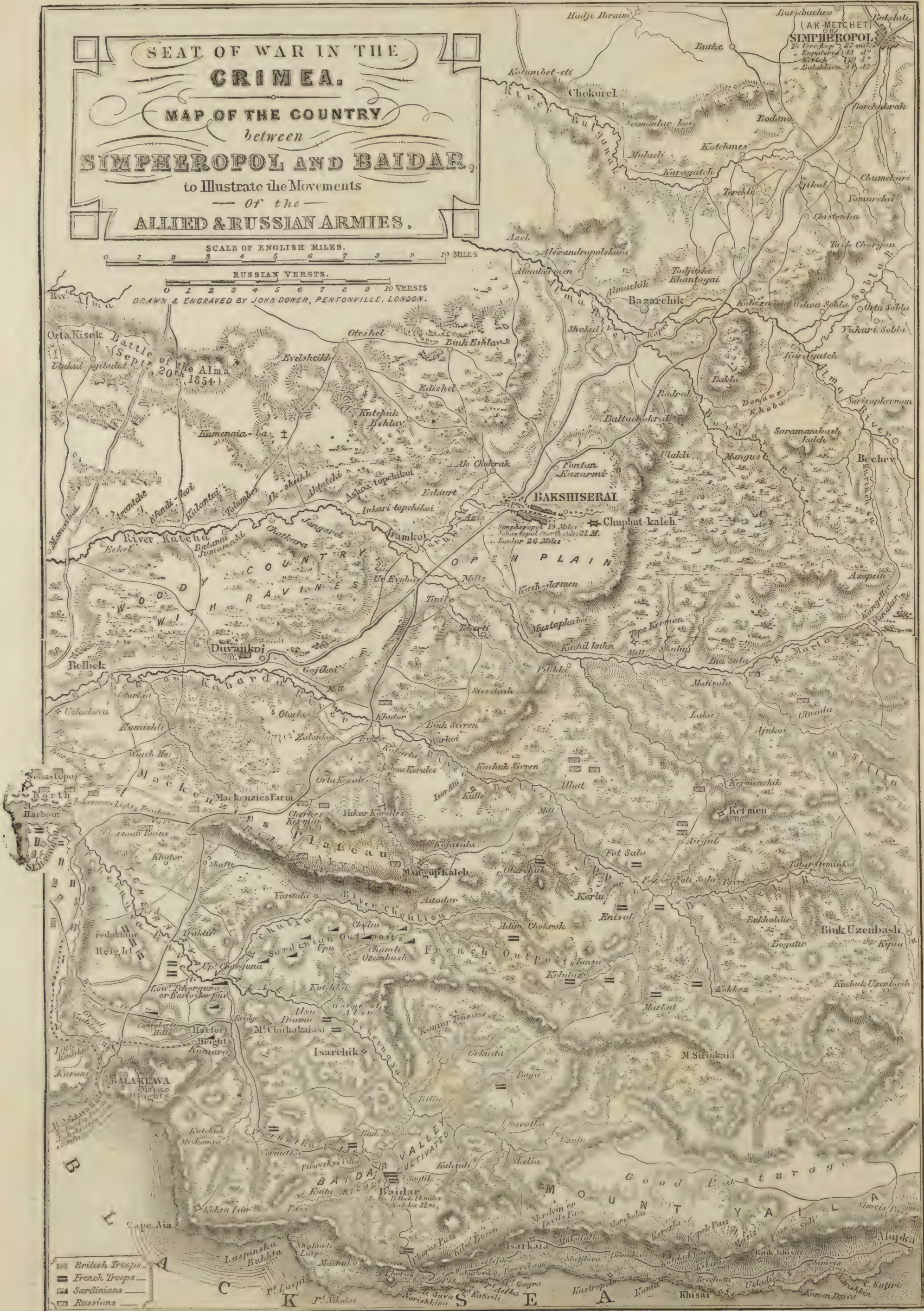
Restricted within so narrow an arena, the destinies of the conflict have naturally turned upon the most minute points of topographical and geo-

logical conformation. Nothing is more obvious, among the many points of interest and curiosity that have presented themselves during the present war, than the resemblance of conditions when the contest passed from a desperate conflict to a desperate contest, and from a desperate contest to a desperate situation. The nature of the terrain, the form of the hills, the presence of a few thickets of brushwood, have practically determined the result of the most hotly contested encounters. Look far enough at the crowning incidents which determined the results of the first and the last pitched battles fought since the Allies set foot in the Crimea. At the Alma a few degrees of additional steepness in the ascent up which the Zouaves so gallantly mounted on the Russian left flank would have rendered that point in their position wholly unassailable. The movement by which the enemy's defences were turned and his army broken would then have been impracticable; and who can venture to predict what, under such circumstances, might have been the issue of the battle? At the Tchernaya, again, the last and fiercest of the three Russian onslaughts was effected across a pleasant meadow which, by accident rather than design—for none could foresee the direction of the attack—was commanded in flank by a powerful Sardinian battery. The terrible losses occasioned by the storm of shot from this battery during their advance broke the Russian army almost ere they crossed the water; and, when afterwards met and discomfited by the French Infantry, the dread of encountering the same hail of death-dealing missiles induced many thousands of the enemy to lay down their arms, and converted the orderly retreat of the rest into a panic rout.

These are but two instances out of a multitude. It is nothing beyond the actual truth to say that every furlong of the limited space included between Sebastopol harbour, the Mackenzie Farm, Balaklava heights, and the seacoast on the west, has either been the scene of desperate contest or played its important part in the progress of the siege. Every height and hollow, every ravine and commanding eminence, has had its opportunities utilised to the uttermost by the contending armies. The external conformation of the ground, and the very condition of its sublying strata, have been turned to account either for the attack or the defence of the great fortress. The rapid dip of the surface towards Sebastopol at the point allotted for the British attack rendered impossible a near approach of the sap towards the Great Redan, and left an unsheltered interval of 200 yards, across which our assaulting columns were obliged to pass under a murderous fire, before they could reach the "salient" of the Russian fortifications. On the other hand, an accidental elevation afforded the Russians a site whereon they erected the formidable Malakof bastion, but which, while it commanded all other points, not being commanded itself, furnished a key to their whole position, and, when once taken by a *coup de main* by our gallant allies, was tenable against all attempts at recapture, and ultimately rendered the evacuation of the whole south side of Sebastopol a matter of sheer necessity. But, besides these special incidents of locality, the general geological condition of the district has led to results of the utmost importance since the siege first commenced. The southern shores of the Crimea have been compared to the Undercliff of the Isle of Wight, and, so far as their surface appearance goes, the comparison is tolerably accurate; but beneath there is a wide difference between the two. Instead of the light dry chalk strata of the Isle of Wight, the plateau of Sebastopol is covered with a layer of stiff clay, superimposed over impervious rock. A few days of winter rain convert this surface stratum into mud from one to four feet deep, and, thus rendering transport difficult, at once delayed the progress of the siege, and brought upon the British army all the hardships and privations which inspired feelings of such bitter shame and resentment a few months since among their countrymen at home. The Napier who will hereafter undertake to write the history of the Crimean War must intersperse his narrative with many pages of picturesque description, and illustrate it with sundry maps and plans, similar to that which we give in our present Number, before he can hope to make his account intelligible, and apportion fame or censure with any approach to justice among the combatants on either side. As the siege of Sebastopol proceeded we have given numerous sketches, faithfully taken upon the spot, of the most memorable sites and striking scenes enacted during the progress of the great drama. By the fall of the fortress the *locus* of conflict has somewhat shifted; and in the Map which we now publish we present an outline of the geographical position and topographical contour, as derived from the best authorities of the country which now forms the "seat of war," or which, according to present appearances, will be the scene of conflict during the ensuing campaign. Compared with previous designs, it will be seen that the site of contest has shifted a little, and only a little, northward and eastward. The Russians have been permanently expelled from the whole seaboard to the west, and from the undulating plateau of which Balaklava is the centre to the south. At present their right wing rests on the elevated cliffs which skirt the north shore of Sebastopol harbour, and which we learn they are busily crowding with new batteries and intrenchments; while their centre and left wing are placed in strong positions upon what is termed the Mackenzie plateau, behind the Akayr ridge of hills, and stretching towards the east and south to a point of which as yet we cannot be said to know accurately the limit. For, elevated as are some of the points on the Sebastopol plateau, they none of them dominate the Mackenzie heights. From the most lofty positions occupied by the Allies, the horizon is still limited by the summits of the steep escarpments which line the northern or Russian side of the Tchernaya valley. What passes beyond the ridge, what camps are formed there, or what preparations for attack or defence may be arranged by our adversaries, we are necessarily ignorant of; while our own encampments lie stretched before them in full view, and are, no doubt, industriously daguerrotyped day by day, by clever artists, for the information of His Imperial Majesty Alexander II.

Both armies, according to the latest accounts from the Crimea, are placed in what must be called a condition of "armed neutrality." They have both accepted the arrival of winter in so far as to have postponed all idea of active hostilities, and remained content with such military arrangements as may enable them to defy every attack from their enemy. The Allies, accordingly, occupy not only the area on which they encamped during the siege, but hold the entire south side of the Sebastopol harbour (avoiding always some localities whereon the guns from the northern forts play too heavily), and have pushed forward their advanced guard to the eminences that line the south side of the Tchernaya valley, where a succession of batteries and redoubts in every point of vantage constitutes altogether an impregnable series of defences. Russian batteries crown the opposite heights; their intrenched works fill every break in the vista, and leave an impression of force still more numerous and defences yet more formidable lying beyond our ken. The force of the Allied armies now mustered in this part of the Crimea is estimated at 200,000 men; viz., 30,000 British, 100,000 French, 15,000 Sardinians, and 35,000 Turks. The Russian troops are supposed not to exceed 150,000 under Prince Gortschakoff, but large reinforcements are known to be at hand; and new army corps are actively organising, whose time and mode of junction will depend upon the facilities of transport at the command of the Russian Generals. Hitherto we must acknowledge that our adversaries have exhibited a perfection in their transport service more than equal to our own. No difficulties of country or inequalities of season appear to have prevented the arrival of their stores and reinforcements, although obtained perhaps at a sacrifice of life and expenditure of which we have no idea.

There may be many sufficient reasons why their present position should be chosen for the winter quarters of the Allied armies. But, in furnishing the plans of the ensuing campaign, the Map which we now publish will show the enormous difficulties that must attend any effort to operate from that basis for the reduction of the whole peninsula. The positions now occupied by the Russians are indeed little, if at all, less formidable than that within the town of Sebastopol itself. Towards the north and east, in which direction the Allied troops must first advance, the attack will have to be made in face of enormous batteries, skillfully placed upon the most commanding position. Behind these, again, is probably a second line of defence of which we are unable to guess the extent. The very nature of the ground is also against us in any attempt from this quarter. From the lofty central ridge of the Tchernaya high lateral ridges start out towards the west, whose intervening valleys are threaded by the Alma, the Katsha, the Belboe, and other streams flowing into the Euxine. The general tendency of the surface is that of decline towards the south; but every successive ridge presents its steepest acclivity in that direction, with a shoulder of far less rapid ascent turning towards the north. Such a line of heights is now occupied by the Russians around the Tchernaya valley and Mackenzie plateau. They still possess strong reserves at Baghcherali, twenty-one miles from the north side of Sebastopol, with a basis of operations at Simphoropol, at forty miles distance. Between these points there is more than one ridge of the character we have described, steeply escarped on their southern face, and presenting to any attack from that quarter of the compass an almost impregnable position. This contour of the surface prevails until we arrive at the high lands and open plains in the very centre of the peninsula. The lofty districts are arid in summer and snow-covered in winter, and in both seasons inapt for warlike operations. But the obstacles thus presented are precisely those which a military genius, and none other, is competent to overcome. If such can be found in the Allied armies, the conquest of the Crimea will speedily become a *fait accompli*.



FORT KINBURN, AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

THESE three Sketches of Fort Kinburn by our Artist and Correspondent, who accompanied the expedition, give a pretty fair notion of the terrible havoc produced by the combined fire of the French floating batteries and the English fleet. An eye-witness of the attack says it surpassed anything he had ever seen in the Crimea: "Heavy as the fire has been from time to time during the bombardments of Sebastopol, it never was anything like that opened by the Allied fleets in force, intensity, din, or grandeur." Under so frightful a fire-storm (*feu d'enfer*), it was no wonder that the place very soon became too hot for the Russians. As the buildings in the inner space of the fort were chiefly of wood they fell an easy prey to the flames. Our own Correspondent explains how this was in the following passage of a recent letter:—

"The difficulty of procuring stones for the erection of solid masonry in a country which, for hundreds of miles, offers no other material to work upon than sand, explains the slightness of these buildings. The greater part of them had been burnt entirely to the ground, others had been rent to fragments by the balls and shells which entered them from all sides, and the whole presented an aspect of desolation and ruin not surpassed in any portion of the great wreck of Sebastopol. 'There was no refuge anywhere from you,' said the old Russian Commandant. The houses of the courts were untenable; the casemates of the south were invaded by shot from the northward, and those of the east by shot from the west; and those which were safest from direct fire were not proof against the perpendicular fall of heavy thirteen-inch shells from the English mortar-boats. In truth the casemates, although built of solid mason-work, were none of them bomb-proof, the stone to all appearance having rotted with age.



FORT KINBURN: EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT, OCTOBER 18.

So weak, indeed, were they considered by the Russians themselves, that there were guns in two or three only of the stone embrasures; and the strength of the Russian artillery consisted mainly in the barbette pivot-guns of the upper parapet, and nine or ten mortars in the interior of their works. The vaults, which were unused for hostile purposes, had apparently been made into provision magazines, or places of safety for charts, records, and miscellaneous articles: one of them smelt powerfully of sour beer, another of rotten cheese—none of saltpetre or sulphur. The whole cement which bound the fabric together had fallen away every-

where, and left the stones carried thither centuries ago by the Turks or Genoese to exfoliate and dwindle away. And this was not only the condition of the vaults internally, but of the outer walls also. In many places the Russians had made efforts to strengthen the traverses and magazines by piling up iron wheels of gun-carriages in rows, and mixing them with sand. * * * There were but two or three pieces of ordnance in the whole fort capable of being fired at the time of the surrender. The carriages of the pivot-pieces, built of Russian pine, had in almost every instance been smashed, leaving the long tube of iron projecting into the air in a variety of attitudes—many of them so severely hit that they tumbled off the parapet and had fallen into the yard below. The guns themselves had not been spared. One had been struck and broken into pieces, another had its breech knocked off, a third its muzzle, whilst a fourth and fifth had received such dents in their sides as to split them and render them unfit for further use. The ground around the guns bore marks of the explosions of our shells and their effects, where the fine sand had drunk the blood of the unfortunate slain. In eight or nine instances shells had fallen upon the vents of the casemates below, and, exploding as they fell into the vaults, caused those clouds of black dust-smoke which I had witnessed so frequently during the bombardment. The whole circumference of the parapets was marked by similar explosions, and it was creditable to the Russians that they fought so long under such adverse circumstances. Nay, if the old Commandant's assertion be true, the garrison would not have surrendered so soon as they did had the fire been confined to the gun-boats, mortar-vessels, and small steamers. It was only when the English fleet, led by Sir Edmund Lyons, closed in where they never dreamt that a three-decker could come, that despair seized them and they lost heart."



SOUTH-WEST ANGLE OF KINBURN, AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

CAMP AT SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 10, 1855.

GENERAL CODRINGTON is appointed Commander-in-Chief, and succeeds General Simpson. General Airey and General Barnard return to England, and Colonel Percy Herbert is appointed Quartermaster-General of the army. These arrangements have given enormous satisfaction.

After much hesitation and divergence of opinion amongst the leaders of our armies and fleets, the Allied forces have gone into winter quarters. The British troops on board ship since the reduction of Kinburn are about to be landed, and whilst the marine brigade returns to England, as a just reward of its great and well-done service, the regiments under General Spencer will resume their old position on the heights above Sebastopol.

The expedition destined, we were told, for Kaffa did not sail, on account of the belief entertained by our Generals that considerable danger and loss might attend it. For many days the fleets lay at anchor off Kamiesch, with their living freight anxious to learn what their destination might be. New reasons were assigned every day for delay. At first the Generals were waiting for telegraphic news from England, then for the decision of the highest authorities in Camp. At last it became evident that, notwithstanding the hopes of the sanguine, no movement was intended. The float-

ing batteries *Glatton* and *Meteor*, deprived of their heavy spars, were laid up in Kazatch; and the indefatigable Captain Fletcher, of the *Triton*, was observing towing on one after another the mortar-boats which to the last moment had hung lazily astern of our men-of-war.

Long before these symptoms had appeared amongst us, others of a similar nature were witnessed in the fleet of our Allies, which proceeded to disburden itself of the troops brought back from Kinburn, and was

speedily filled again with the division of Louis Napoleon's Imperial Guard, on its way to France. The withdrawal of these splendid troops had been anticipated for some time, and the gap made by their departure had been more than filled up by the draught of 24,000 men into the Crimea, whose new uniforms proclaimed them novices on these well-trodden fields.

I left the *Charity* with regret, after more than a month's cruise, during which we had had the honour of a pennant whilst blockading the Russians at

the mouth of the Bug, and an easy time of it, lying quiet in smooth water, with our guns ready for the enemy, who, of course, did not appear.

In the short time which had elapsed between our departure and return the Allies had never ceased in the most active exertions for the completion of the roads between the ports of Kamiesch and Balaclava and the camps in which the troops are to winter. The road from the former part to Kamara over the Col de Balaclava, following the slopes of the elevated plain above Sebastopol, had been closed to traffic and remodelled. Large detachments were busy also in completing the lines intended to connect the redoubts built for the defence of Kamiesch. These, when completed, will make a formidable intrenched position of the French landing harbour and secure it as a place of last resort in case of disasters, which, although not anticipated, are still guarded against by this judicious arrangement. The redoubts are placed at intervals of three-quarters of a mile from each other, and connected by a deep ditch and parapet which will



INTERIOR OF FORT KINBURN, OCTOBER 18, SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF TWO HOURS' BOMBARDMENT.

shortly be completed. On our side, the ways of communication from Balacava over the Col to the camps, with the divers branches from the main road to the positions of each division, are almost finished, metal being laid down plentifully, and drains dug to keep the lines from overflow and moisture. With the exception of the 4th Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, which lies at Baldar, the advanced guard of General de Salles has fallen back, and covers the heights in front of Balacava, where we built redoubts in the autumn of last year. The general opinion of the officers who reconnoitred the head waters of the Belbec was that the Russians could not easily be turned in that direction, and that the precipices which face us here are as difficult of access as those which prevent our approach to Mackenzie's Farm on the rugged rocks held by the enemy at Inkerman.

The north side of Sebastopol, still bristling with guns which pour out a slack but continuous fire into the town during day and night, appears to be permanently occupied for the winter; and although many think the Russians must feel the effects of the bad season, and suffer from want of food, fuel, and forage, there is at present no appearance of a determination to abandon it.

A vast number of huts have been erected for the soldiers, who are gradually becoming more comfortable as they are housed for the cold season. The weather, fortunately, has been favourable for the operation, being warm and genial, and different in this from that which was experienced at a similar period last year. The cavalry is not to winter here, and has already been partially moved. The 1st Dragoon Guards has gone to Kululee, and will be followed by the 6th and other heavy regiments.

The *Lightflyer*, with the Duke of Newcastle on board, returned a few days ago from a cruise along the coast of Circassia, and is now in Kazatch Bay. I may be able to give you some details of her operations in one of my forthcoming letters.

A small part of the above letter appeared in a portion of last Saturday's publication.

COUNTRY NEWS

TRIBUTE TO SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—A meeting of influential persons was held in Glasgow last week—Sheriff Sir Archibald Alison in the chair—for the purpose of making arrangements to pay a tribute of respect to Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, who is a native of that city. On the motion of Mr. A. Morrison, Dean of Faculty, seconded by Mr. W. Campbell, of Tolliechewan, and supported by Mr. Hastie, M.P., it was resolved that the citizens of Glasgow should pay a tribute of respect to their townsman, Sir Colin Campbell, for his eminent military services in various quarters of the globe, by presenting him with a sword of honour; that, to make the compliment as general as possible, the subscriptions for the sword be limited to contributions of 1s. from each person; which, however, is expected to raise a sum amounting to several hundred pounds; that Sir Archibald Alison, the historian, be respectfully requested to present the sword in Glasgow, at such time as may be convenient to Sir Colin. It is also intended that at the next meeting of the Town-council the freedom of the city shall be voted to Sir Colin Campbell. Both presentations are, therefore, likely to come off about the same time, and be followed by a banquet on a large scale. Sir Archibald Alison stated that this movement, which was so cordial and general on the part of the inhabitants of Glasgow, was peculiarly gratifying to him. It happened that his eldest son stood by Sir Colin's side while the memorable assault was being made on the Redan at Sebastopol, and when one of his Aides-de-Camp was killed close to his person; and he knew that Sir Colin was beloved by every officer and private under his command, as well as by the whole British army.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND CAPTAIN TOWNSEND AT TAMWORTH.—The two members for Tamworth had an opportunity of meeting their constituents on Tuesday week at a public dinner given to the retiring Mayor of the town. The toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers" was spoken to by Sir Robert Peel, who said:—This war was not a matter of choice to them; it was a necessity (Hear, hear); and the best way of concluding it was by a hearty and determined prosecution of it, and an untiring perseverance in carrying out the object we had in view ("Hear, hear," and cheers). But, however determined the Government and the people were to carry on the war with vigour, it would be useless unless they had fitting agents abroad to answer to the policy of Lord Palmerston. What they wanted were men three thousand miles away, with energy and vigour to carry out the policy of the Administration at home (Hear, hear). He could not help saying that the press had rendered the most incalculable benefits to the country. Far from crying down the press, as some others were inclined to do, he thought that the press had done infinite good, by placing before the public, with great temper, judgment, and determination, the circumstances which had occurred in connexion with the war, and which otherwise might have been concealed both from the Parliament and the country, and which had led to the adoption of measures which, but for the press, might not have been undertaken ("Hear, hear" and cheers). Having touched on the cost of the war, which he set down at one hundred millions sterling. Sir Robert went on to say, that during the last year the fleet in the Baltic had cost the country between eight and nine millions; and he thought he was expressing the opinion of many in the country—when he said that the eight or nine millions spent in the Baltic had not answered the expectations of the people (Hear, hear). The hon. Baronet expressed a similar opinion as to the fleet in the Black Sea, and referred with high praise to Lord Palmerston's late speech at Guildhall. Captain Townsend followed, controverting Sir Robert's views as to the fleets, pointing out that all that could be done was done.

THE PEACE-AT-ANY-PRICE PARTY.—A large meeting of the inhabitants of Stroud, Gloucestershire, have given expression to their opinions on the war in an unmistakable manner. The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing an address delivered by Mr. H. Richards, the Secretary of the Peace Society, on the origin, objects, and probable consequences of the war with Russia, and the chair was taken by Mr. R. Postlethwaite; Messrs. S. Bowly, J. Sturge, and others of the Peace party were on the platform. Mr. Richards addressed the meeting at great length, and was listened to with patience, though his remarks were frequently interrupted by cries of dissent. He accused France of being the first to stir up a quarrel, and fixed on the Porte the charge of having commenced hostilities, and on England and France the responsibility of having incited her to it. He pictured the consequences of the war as fearful and disastrous, and said the burdens would fall almost entirely on the labouring classes. Mr. Richards was followed by several speakers, who vindicated the necessity and justice of the war. Among these was a working man named Wood, who denied that the labouring classes were the only sufferers by the war; the rich had their share of the burden to bear, and whatever those burdens might be, the working men would cheerfully bear them for the honour, safety, and welfare of the country (Loud cheers). Mr. S. Bowly followed on the peace side, and ridiculed the idea that we were fighting for liberty, or that we could conquer Russia, which was too difficult a task for Napoleon Bonaparte. On a vote of thanks to Mr. Richards being moved, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Harper, affirming "that the war is both just and necessary, and that the warmest support ought to be given to the present Government to enable them to carry it on vigorously until a just and safe peace can be concluded." The chairman refused to put the amendment, and, amid the greatest confusion, left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Marling, when, thanks having been voted to Mr. Richards, Mr. Harper's resolution was put and carried amid thunders of applause.

THE EARL OF LEICESTER AND THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The Earl of Leicester recently delivered an excellent address on the position and habits of the labouring classes to the members of the Dorking Agricultural Association. His Lordship's observations excited a good deal of attention throughout the district, and he has now followed them up by taking steps for the establishment of a library, reading-room, &c., in the parish of Holkham, where workmen are to be supplied every evening with tea, coffee, pipes, &c., and the newspapers and periodicals of the day. In the spring a building is to be erected in the village expressly for their accommodation; in the mean time the school-room is to be suitably fitted up. To render the establishment to some extent self-supporting, every person admitted to its privileges will be required to pay a penny per week, but the great bulk of the necessary expenditure will be borne by the noble Lord himself.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.—Great efforts are being made to relieve the necessities of the poor during the winter in some places in Devonshire. At Exeter large quantities of potatoes and turnips are being sold weekly to the poor at a great reduction in price. As many as twelve tons were sold on Saturday last. An extensive soup-kitchen will be in operation in a short time, an apparatus having been erected by which 2000 gallons of soup can be supplied daily. At Tiverton a public meeting was held last week to devise means for relieving the poor, when it was resolved to establish a soup-kitchen. The Earl of Portmouth, at a recent rent audit, requested his steward to urge on his tenants the duty of assisting their poor labourers during the winter.

MR. MIALL, M.P.—On Saturday last it was announced by placards posted on the walls of the town, that Mr. Miall, M.P., would address the electors and non-electors of Rochdale this week. A rumour is current that some of the electors are dissatisfied with Mr. Miall's negative mode of dealing with the question of the war; and we are informed, on good authority, that a placard is in the press calling upon the electors to consider how far Mr. Miall represents them on that question.—*Manchester Guardian*.

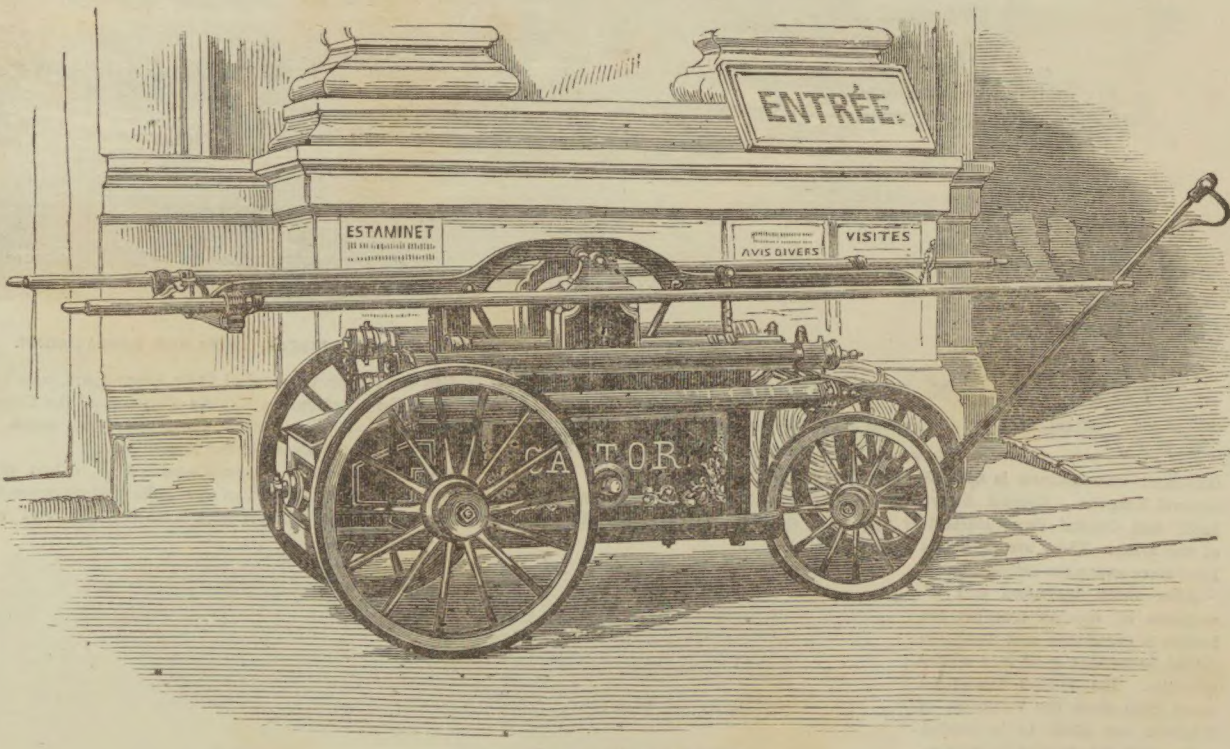
THE IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—From a statement of accounts published by the Roman Catholic University, it appears that that institution has already obtained funds amounting to above £58,000, of which £27,600 was contributed in Ireland, £4100 in England and Scotland, and £16,200 in the United States of America. Of this amount nearly £47,000 is lodged in Government stock and other funds, and the remainder has been expended in establishing the University, purchasing the premises, paying professors, advertising, &c.

WHOLESALE EJECTIONS IN IRELAND.—On the 23rd ult. a detachment of military, supported by about 150 of the police, and accompanied by J. M. O'Hara, Esq., sub-sheriff, and a number of bailiffs, proceeded to Dartfield, near Loughrea, for the purpose of ejecting seven families. On the appearance of the military and police the persons who were to be ejected made a show of resistance, and declared that they would not surrender possession of their holdings. Mr. Ryan who commanded the force remonstrated, and advised them to give up quietly, as the law must be carried out at all hazards; but the sub-sheriff also spoke to the same effect; but they replied that they would not yield except with their lives. After some further parley the police charged with fixed bayonets, and several of the peasantry were wounded; one man, named Monaghan, received a deep bayonet wound in the groin, and is not expected to recover. The houses, seven in number, were then taken possession of, amidst the wailings of women and children, who formed a part of the inmates.

SCANDALOUS INTERRUPTION BY A BISHOP.—The Rev. H. E. Head, Rector of Feniton, Devon, has addressed the Bishop of Exeter on the subject of a recent scandalous interruption of the communion service. He commences:—"My Lord,—Much astonishment, I have been told, was given, not very long ago, by the word 'damnation,' suddenly uttered in not the gentlest tone by the right reverend prelate during the celebration of the holy communion, in the way of correction, it would seem, of the officiating clergyman, who, in reading the passage relating to eating and drinking our own damnation, had substituted 'condemnation' for 'damnation.'" He then proceeds to a philological examination of some of the texts of Scripture on which the doctrine of eternal punishments is based, and concludes:—"Whether the circumstance to which I alluded in the beginning of this letter has been accurately reported or not I do not undertake to say, not having been present at that communion. This only I affirm, that the clergyman who substituted a softer word for 'damnation' was Scripturally correct, and that the prelate who publicly rebuked him for so doing was doubly in the wrong."

A BRAVE OLD WOMAN.—On the night of Tuesday week Mrs. Vining, aged eighty-four, who lives in a small cottage in Shepton Mallet, was alarmed by a noise as of some person forcing his way into the house. On looking up she saw a man enter her bed-room with a lighted candle in his hand, his face being covered with a veil of thick crape. The old woman leaped out of bed, and, challenging the fellow as to his business in her cottage, boldly said it should be life for life. She then ran up to him and tore the mask from his face; upon which he dealt her a blow upon the head, which felled her to the ground, and rendered her partially insensible. On recovering herself she saw the burglar about to carry off a box in which was her little all. Resolved, if possible, to save her property, she seized the tongs, and commenced a fierce attack upon him. One of the blows which she aimed at the robber knocked the candle from his hand. The old woman raised a cry of "murder;" and, either fearing the arrival of help, or unwilling to remain in the dark with the incensed owner of the cottage, the villain decamped, without the booty.

THE SEWING-MACHINE AND THE STAFFORD SHOEMAKERS.—A few weeks ago a public meeting of the artisans of Stafford was held relative to the supposed introduction by Mr. Edwin Bostock, shoe-manufacturer, of a machine for binding and sewing boot-tops, at which several resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the introduction of machinery into the manufacture of the staple trade of the town. Mr. Bostock, in reply to a deputation of the workmen, said he would not press the machine-sewed tops upon his men against their wish, although the excellence of the work was one of the greatest inducements for its adoption. On Monday last the workmen of the town held another meeting at their society's house, when it was resolved that Mr. Bostock's manufactory should be put on strike if he would not promise to decline the use of machinery in the manufacture of his boot-tops. A deputation accordingly waited upon Mr. Bostock, when that gentleman gave the promise demanded, but observed that, in appearing to give way to popular clamour on the subject, he was only carrying out the promise which he had previously given them, and if they positively refused the aid of the machine when they became acquainted with its capabilities he would not enforce its introduction upon them; but, at the same time, he saw no reason to alter his opinion of the value of the sewing-machine, or of the probability of its extended introduction into the trade.



CANADIAN PRIZE FIRE-ENGINE.

value of the flour and corn destroyed must be represented by a very large sum, of considerable national importance. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the establishment from the fact that, by the regulations, stores were always kept on the premises to supply 40,000 men for three months, and that upwards of 40,000 rations were prepared there each day.

As soon as the fire was observed, General Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely ordered a party of the Cuirassiers of the Guard to mount, whilst another party and the Regiment of Voltigeurs of the Guard went to the spot on foot at double-quick time. MM. Fleury and De Toulougeon—the former Aide-de-Camp and the other orderly officer to the Emperor—were early on the spot, encouraging the men, and did not quit until all fear of further danger was removed. The Minister of the Interior was one of the first to arrive, and on leaving he gave 500 francs to M. Colombe, the Commissary of Police, to be distributed among the four men who had been injured by some of the falling timber. At the fiercest moment of the conflagration a well-dressed young man, whose name is not known, heard the alarm-whistle of the steam-engine, an indication that the boilers had become overheated, and were about to explode. Every passage was obstructed by the flames, but, guided by the sound of the whistle, the man rushed forward and opened the valves, and thus prevented additional mischief. Two English non-commissioned officers, in undress, who are in Paris for the service of the English Government at the Universal Exhibition, made themselves remarkable by the coolness with which they went into the greatest danger. The Minister of War, who noticed their daring, requested them to call on him the following day, that he might personally thank them. All that

NEW ZEALAND.
(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

WILL you allow me to correct two typographical errors in the interesting letter from my old friend the Surveyor-General of New Zealand, which appeared in your last Number? The island described is Kawau, spelt with a u and not an n, and pronounced Kow-wow. The tree mentioned is also spelt with a u, and pronounced Cowrie. The name of the island is the same as that of the Chief, to whose tribe it belonged, and who, by-the-by, was a cousin of Old Hooknose, described by you; the whole of the land on which the city of Auckland now stands and all the surrounding country was also bought from the Chief Kawau. While writing on the subject of New Zealand, will you permit me to correct a very false impression which I have found widely diffused in England—viz., that the whole of New Zealand is subject to the action of earthquakes. This is not so. All that have occurred since its occupation by Europeans, and as much farther back in time as the natives have been able to describe, have appeared to have exhibited their greatest force in and about the Valley of the Hutt, extending with sufficient violence to Wellington to destroy most of the buildings in that town, and reaching across the strait in a slight degree to Nelson; they have also reached as far as Taranaki or New Plymouth to the north, but no farther. And as Auckland, the capital of New Zealand, is as much farther to the north from Taranaki as Taranaki is to the north of Wellington, Auckland is perfectly free from their influence; and, as far as one can judge, is likely to continue so. PHILO-MAORIE.

JONATHAN AND THE GREEKS.—A letter from Athens affirms that the sole object of the American mission to the capital of Greece is the recovery of a sum amounting to 180,000 drachmas, said to be due to an American citizen as compensation for a certain piece of ground which has been used by the Government in the construction of a street. The claim has been recognised, and the money paid in so prompt a way as to call forth strong expressions of approval from the American Envoy. All the officers belonging to the American squadron have been presented to his Majesty King Otho and his Queen, and have also had the honour of receiving invitations to dine at the Royal table.

TURKISH WAR FINANCE.—Much is said of the peculations in the Turkish administration; everybody thinks he has the right to throw a stone at it without giving himself the least trouble to inquire into the truth. Doubtless it has committed abuses, but people will be astonished when they have before them a distinct proof that these abuses are less here than anywhere else. It will not be long before this evidence appears, for the Porte had decided to publish officially the budget of the war during the last two years. It will then be seen that, since the commencement of the war, the Porte has had to maintain 250,000 men upon an effective war footing, either against the Russians in Roumelia, Asia, or in the Crimea, or against the Greeks, and in the interior; and that, during the whole two years, the entire expenses of the clothing and subsistence of these 250,000 men have not exceeded £5,000,000, or 125,000,000fr.—*Letter from Constantinople*.

A CHEERFUL PROSPECT IN THE CRIMEA.—If we have not improved in pure generalship, we have done so vastly in the administration of our intendants; and when the snows and rain-torrents of winter again deluge these Crimean heights, tender-hearted philanthropists at home will be no longer agonised by hearing of such sufferings as fell to the lot of their campaigning countrymen before and after Christmas last. In fact, so far as I can learn—and I have prosecuted inquiries in most of the departments on whose efficiency the physical comfort and well-being of the troops will be dependent—there will be little to complain of in any one of the three grand items of food, housing, and clothing. Much as was promised some months ago about the entire hutting of the army, I, for one, never expected that so grand a project would be realised; and I think I may venture to say that of the justice of that opinion there is yet every reason to be satisfied; but still a large minority of the force will be so sheltered, and very many of the remainder will be warmly and dryly lodged under double canvas, whilst an abundance of fuel and food will be laid up for all. Under these favourable conditions, and perseveringly drilled during the idle winter months, even the rawest levies whom the short-sightedness of the home authorities have sent out may be expected to be manufactured into efficient soldiers by the time that spring comes round to permit of a renewal of military operations. As yet we have weather which reminds one of an English August—bright sunshine by day, and chill, winter-warning dews by night, but both as unlike as possible to the ordinary climatic status quo of a northern November. If this last for another fortnight, we shall be fortified against the worst that can follow; and, with plenty of food, warm shelter, good roads, and no trench duty, our hybernal sufferings are not likely to be great.—*Letter from the Camp*.

THE FIRE ON THE QUAI DE BILLY, PARIS.

This fire, which broke out on Sunday evening, the 18th ult., at the millitary bakehouse, on the Quai de Billy, has happily not been attended with the serious consequences that might have been feared. Only one storehouse of corn, isolated from the *manutention* properly so called, and from the mill, was burnt. The immense supply of corn and flour remains, therefore, almost untouched. Still, at the present prices of grain, the

the storehouses contained—corn, flour, and material, as well as the moveable granaries in the building—fell a prey to the flames. The mill has been somewhat damaged. The storehouses specially appropriated to flour, and in which the greatest part of the supply was placed, were preserved. There still remains at La Villette a supply of flour for three months. The two bakehouses are again at work on the Quai de Billy, and the ovens are uninjured. The fire appears to have originated in a flue running from the granary to the steam-engine. The soot which remained in this flue is said to have caught fire from coming in contact with some sparks in the chimney. The form of the granaries, and their being built of deal, explain the rapid progress of the flames. All the building materials of the burned premises are lost, as the stones are calcined. On the ground-floor there still remains a layer of corn, rice, and flour of some thickness, but so mixed with ashes and rubbish that it will be useless unless it can be converted into starch. Behind and to the north of the burnt building is another much larger; but the wind, blowing towards the river, carried the flames away from this latter pile, and it was scarcely touched.

At the commencement of the fire the appearance was so alarming, and gave such indications of extension, that the Canadian Commission were induced to place at the disposition of the authorities their prize fire-engine, of which we this week give an illustration. It was put into the charge of Mr. Perry, an old officer of the Canadian fire department. The engine was early on the ground, and, drawing its water direct from the Seine by its own action, kept several engines supplied with a constant stream. At one time, during the height of the fire, Mr. Perry put on his own jet, and the stream from it was so strong and effective as to attract the attention of Marshal Magnan and his staff.

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